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FIVE CENTS A COPY



Republican Chief, His Convention Staff, Public Hall Where Republican Party History Will Be Made and Other Scenes in Cleveland, the Convention Center. Fourteen Thousand Persons Can Be Accommodated in the Auditorium

THEODORE STEEG REFUSES OFFER OF PREMIERSHIP

Radicals Hope to Tire Out the French President and to Force His Submission

PARIS, June 7 (AP)—M. Steeg, after a conference with President Millerand this afternoon, indicated that he had not accepted the mission of forming a new Cabinet.

M. Steeg, who had been summoned from Algeria to consult with the French Executive on the ministerial crisis, said smilingly, after leaving the conference:

"The position of Governor-General of Algeria is a good, safe, sound job at present."

It had been believed by many that President Millerand had seen a way out of the threatened situation by summoning M. Steeg to organize a ministry which would conform, nominally, with the Radical-Socialist majority of the Left. The declination of the Governor-General to assume the ministerial task leaves the presidential crisis as it was before.

By SISLEY HÜDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 7—President Millerand counts on Theodore Steeg, Governor of Algeria, who arrives today to form a Cabinet which will be in conformity with the Left orientation of the majority. It is doubtful, however, whether he will succeed in finding anyone to undertake the task in a normal manner, for it is obvious that if the Radical Party, pushed by the Socialist, intends to strike, it could easily upset any Premier who may present himself. Probably M. Millerand will, after his numerous consultations, arrive at some decision this afternoon.

Great confidence is expressed in his entourage, for it appears that many of those politicians with whom he discussed the crisis in the Chamber recognized the anti-constitutional character of the agitation against the President of the Republic. Some of them are numbered among the Radical chiefs, and it is obvious, in spite of the hotly disputed figures given in the votes cast against M. Millerand in the party meeting, that there is a certain regret in responsible quarters that such a question has been opened.

American-Canadian Treaty to Be Approved

Ottawa, June 7

THE Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, yesterday gave notice of a resolution in the House of Commons to approve the treaty between the United States and Canada, signed in Washington last Friday, for the suppression of smuggling operations along the international boundary.

ANTI-WAR STRIKE APPROVED BY LABOR

International Trade-Union Conference to Fight Militarism in All Lands—Final Session

By Special Cable

VIENNA, May 7—The International Trade-Union Conference has reaffirmed its former policy for a campaign against war and militarism. This includes the proposal that when war is threatened the workers should refuse to manufacture or transport munitions, and should declare an international general strike, also that the bureau of the International should carry on unceasing educational propaganda in national trade-union centers, especially among young people and women.

Although the British leaders believe a general strike policy would be futile on the ground that the war temper is usually aroused among the workers as well as other people before a real war peril is created, they have voted for this proposal to avoid dissension.

Anti-War Program

They consider the valuable part of the anti-war program is that providing for the permeation of the nations with the peace attitude. They regard the growth of the young people's labor movement as one of the most hopeful developments since the war. This movement has developed rapidly, especially in Austria and Germany, and a beginning has just been made in England. Peace propaganda in association with the Amsterdam International is one of its main activities.

At the closing session of the Conference an agreement was reached on the relations toward the Moscow Central Trade-Union Council. That such a question has been opened.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFERS PROTECTION TO RAILWAY WORKERS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 7—The railway walkout situation has become even more chaotic. Normal train services are being run by the Metropolitan Railway, but the Hampstead and Highgate Railway has shut down altogether and service is cut on all other London underground systems.

The Cabinet yesterday decided to afford protection to those willing to work. A special committee of ministers was sent to co-operate with the recognized Labor organizations and endeavor to restore the authority of the chief trade unions. The National Union of Railwaysmen, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Vehicle Builders' Union, and the Blacksmiths' Union refuse to recognize the walkout.

On the other hand, the Electrical Trades Union last night decided to sanction it, thereby making a beginning in the introduction of order into what has hitherto been a revolt against the established methods of wages negotiations.

LABOR ANTICIPATES GENERAL ELECTION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 7—A general election in November is announced in several journals this morning as the intention of the inner cabinet circle. This has sound foundation in the fact that the Labor Government's difficulties are increasing, especially over its bill for housing and unemployment relief which, by November, should have reached a stage where it might be impossible to lay them effectively before the electorate.

Large Sums Voted in Closing Sessions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7—The people's money has been appropriated generously in the closing days of the Sixty-Eighth Congress. The pending deficiency bill, carrying approximately \$200,000,000, was passed late Thursday night, of which \$13,943,000 is for the first year's bonus expenses.

Reclamation legislation was also voted, and the measure authorizing an expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 to bring up to the standard recommended by naval experts and to put it on a par with Great Britain, which had already passed the House, went through the Senate.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

PRESIDENT VETOES POSTAL PAY BILL

Insists Cost Ascertainment Must Precede Advance—Economy Policy Restated

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The postal salary increase bill was vetoed by President Coolidge today with the declaration that "Government extravagance must stop."

It was returned to the Senate with a message objecting to the legislation because it made no provision for raising the approximately \$68,000,000 from the postal revenues.

Approval was given by the President to the provision added to the bill to regulate campaign expenditures and the statement was made that he would approve that section if it stood alone.

Cost Inquiry Insisted On

Delay in the revision of postal salaries, conceded to be inequitable in certain cases, until the Post Office Department is able to complete its inquiry into cost ascertainment, was advised by the President. He said:

When the results of this inquiry are available, they will form the basis for an intelligent consideration by the Postmaster-General and by Congress of all questions relating to the adequacy or inadequacy of postage rates. They will offer a proposition for consideration of relation of the cost of the postal service and revenues derived therefrom. The time has arrived to consider putting the postal service on a sound basis, so far as expenditures and revenues are concerned.

It is apparent that the matter of increasing the salaries of postal employees should be considered in connection with the ways and means whereby the postal revenues may be correspondingly increased, not apart therefrom. This report will be available when the Congress convenes in December, and this matter can then be considered.

The G. O. P. is determined to put a western man in second place at Cleveland. Dr. Burton qualifies in that geographical sense. He was born in the little town of Brooklyn, Iowa, and got his first A. B. from Carleton College at Northfield, Minn.

Elected Smith Head

In 1909, Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., where Calvin Coolidge was on the verge of his mayoralty, elected Dr. Burton president, and, after election, sent him traveling in Europe for ideas on higher education.

To the extent that we create further obligations, let us not make them from the moneys derived from taxation, to that extent do we reduce the possibility of further reduction in taxes. Before such obligations are created, it should conclusively shown that they are essential in the best interests of the Nation.

Government extravagance must be curbed, and the public service must be reduced.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER PLENTIFUL, SURVEY REVEALS

Dr. M. L. Burton, Educator, Looms as 11th-Hour Dark Horse With Good Possibilities

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 7—Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, is the eleventh-hour dark horse for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination. Personally selected by President Coolidge to place him in nomination at Cleveland next week, Dr. Burton enjoys high favor at the White House. If the convention adopts him as Mr. Coolidge's running mate, it will bring not only satisfaction, but gratification, to the head of the ticket. Dr. Burton's name hitherto has not been publicly mentioned as a Vice-Presidential possibility. But as the signals at this hour are set, there is excellent reason to believe that surprises in that direction are in prospect.

Never Held Public Office

The Ann Arbor executive never has held public office. He catalogues himself officially as a member of the Republican Party and consistently has supported its candidates and ideals, but there is no record of any organization or partisan activities on his part. Dr. Burton almost uninterruptedly since 1899, has been either college teacher, a university professor, or a university president.

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Elected Smith Head

New York City, June 7—Work on the iron structure in seven new public schools was resumed yesterday after a delay as a result of the acceptance of the labor union's demand by the T. A. Clark Construction Company.

The announcement to this effect was made last night by J. P. Morrin, president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, which called the strike on May 1 to enforce its demand for a daily wage of \$12.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

PROHIBITION ISSUE FACES CONVENTION DESPITE LEADERS

Chairmanship Is Given to Philadelphia Woman

Cleveland, June 7

MRS. ELIZABETH P. MARTIN

of Philadelphia, a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, has been selected as chairman of the committee on permanent organization of the Republican National Convention. This will be the first time that a woman has been a chairwoman of a national convention committee.

SCHOOLS AGAIN UNDER WAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7—Work on the iron structure in seven new public schools was resumed yesterday after a delay as a result of the acceptance of the labor union's demand by the T. A. Clark Construction Company.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Wet Plank Demand Will Be Made—Borah Vice-Presidential Talk Is Spreading

CLEVELAND, O., June 7 (Special)

—Despite strenuous efforts of Republican leaders to prevent it, prohibition as a campaign issue pushed its head above the seething waters of the pre-convention preparations here, when Ralph Beaver Strassburger, delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, who defeated Gov. Gifford Pinchot decisively at the election of delegates, declared that demand will be made upon the resolutions committee to include a wet plank in the party platform.

This development, with a reawakening of the boom for Senator William E. Borah as vice-presidential candidate, were the outstanding topics of conversation as the G. O. P. leaders turned into the home stretch of the final hours of preparedness for the opening of the convention.

William M. Butler, pre-convention campaign manager for President Coolidge, announced definitely that Mr. Coolidge had not given his official sanction of the candidacy of Frank L. Lowden nor to any other man as his choice for vice-president. The feeling pervades Republican headquarters, however, that the President and other national leaders, are holding off their decision in hopes that Senator-Borah may be persuaded to become the running mate of the Chief Executive.

Word has been circulated around the headquarters that Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, would make announcement of his independent candidacy immediately following the convention to facilitate action of a convention to be held in St. Paul June 17.

The Senator demonstrates as "united by Communists."

In the meantime, those in Mr. Coolidge's camp mark time as they await the arrival of Frank W. Stearns and C. Bascomb Slemp, the President's secretary.

Although bitter bickering over the seating of Negro delegates from the south continues, to the accompaniment of passionate oratory in the committee room of the credentials committee, the actual work of accrediting the delegates continues and the committee an-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Financial

New York Curb Bond Quotations

Basic Conditions Are Regarded as Fair

Volatile

Stock Market Price Range

for the Week

Week's Review of British Finance

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SABBATH OBSERVING OF WORLD VIEWED

Dr. M. D. Kneeland of Lord's Day League Gives Impressions of His Tour

Returning to Boston from a voyage around the world to investigate Sabbath-observance conditions, and the prospects for the extension of Sabbath regulation, Dr. M. D. Kneeland, general secretary of the Lord's Day League, disclosed himself more than ever convinced of the importance and value of the American Sabbath. Dr. Kneeland described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor working conditions in the Far East, where men, women, and children do hard work seven days a week, 10 to 12 hours a day.

He told how a very few of the Buddhist temples in Japan emphasized the first and the fifteenth of each month as holy days; but these were days of festival for a privileged few only. The Muhammadans in India regard Friday as a holy day, but they only close their stores and stop work, he said, during the heat of the day, when everybody takes a siesta.

Sunday in Cuba and Panama

Even in Cuba and Panama, both Christian countries, Sunday is a day of merrymaking and the great day for the drawings in the public lotteries, in which everybody, even the priests, participate. But, in contrast to this, Dr. Kneeland said he found a strong movement in the Orient for Sabbath observance.

The Y. M. C. A. and the missionary churches form centers of light, and Dr. Kneeland related how the Japanese Government now grants its officials one day in seven as a holiday, while many Chinese and Indian merchants are beginning to close their shops on Sunday, perhaps as a means of attracting foreign trade. Dr. Kneeland regards China as the most hopeful non-Christian country of the world today, and he is eager to spread the campaign for the observance of the Sabbath through these countries of the Orient.

Dr. Kneeland interestingly related how he obtained the privilege of an interview with Mahatma Gandhi just after the latter's release from prison by the British Government. He said the keynote of Gandhi's activity is his emphasis upon man's spirituality. India would be much better off, Gandhi told his visitor, without the feverish ways and maddening whirl of much of so-called progress, for when

Week-end Pops Programs

TONIGHT
Overture to "Masaniello"; ...Auber
Waltzes from "The Rose," ...Carroll
"The Lark"; ...Glinka-Jacobs
Fantasia, "Madame Butterfly"; Puccini
Overture, "The Barber of Seville";
Harp Solo, "Forest Brook"; Spindler
Spanish Dance, "Carmen"; ...Hadley
Second Huaran Rhapsody; ...Linton
Selection, "La Traviata"; Verdi
Turkish Patrol; ...Michaelis
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows"; ...Volattedi

SUNDAY NIGHT

WAGNER PROGRAM
March, "Huldigung";
Overture, "The Fairies";
"Love Death," "Tristan and Isolde";
Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla;
"The Valkyries";
Magic Fire Music, "Walküre";
Extracts from Act III, "Die Meistersinger";
Holy Grail Scene, "Paradise";
Procession to the Cathedral, "Lo-
hengrin"; "Rienzi"

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dorchester Day anniversary celebration—Band concert, Franklin Field, 7:30 p.m.; Fireworks, Franklin Square, 8 to 10; fireworks display on Franklin Field following band concert.

Free public exhibition of rags, illus- and trees, Horticultural Hall, until 9.

Massachusetts Normal Art School: fifth anniversary reception and banquet, Hotel Parker, 6:30.

Boston University School of Education: Senior and alumni banquet, 6:30 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Emerson College: Presentation of senior play, Jordan Hall.

Porter Law School: Senior class banquet, Hotel Somerset.

Independent Democratic Club of Massachusetts: Meeting, American House of Theaters.

Plymouth—"The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.

Foxboro—Vaudville, 2:30.

Tremont—"In Barnville," 8:15.

Wilber-Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:20.

St. James—"The Alarm Clock," 8:15.

Photoplays: Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10.

Tremont Temple—"World Ablaze," 2:30.

Masonic—Lowell Thomas on "Climbing Mt. Everest," 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Free public flower show, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 9 p.m.; lecture on "The Cultivation of Irises," by John C. Wister of Philadelphia.

Arnold Arboretum grounds open for public inspection; guide will leave with party from Forest Hills Gate at 3 o'clock.

Free public lectures on Christian Science, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, a member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.—Auditorium, 1 Lyman St., (as follows): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn; Masonic Temple, Melrose, 8 (auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose).

Meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at all roads in New England, Ford Hall, 1.

Communist Service of Boston: Afternoon walk at Blue Hill.

Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts: Convention, 6 Shawmut Avenue, 10.

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PRESIDENT VETOES POSTAL PAY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

stop. The people of the Nation are paying all that it is possible for them to pay. I have taken my position in relation to government economy which I have stated and re-stated until it is well known. I feel that that position ought to be considered. I am not sure I can approve the large increase in postage of this kind, except on the plea of urgent necessity. It may be that some adjustments will be justified, but an organized effort by a great body of public employees to obtain compensation increased in compensation should have the most searching scrutiny. The needs of the public, the ability of the people to pay, must have some consideration.

The President called attention to three adjustments in postal salaries since 1918, and added that since the cost of living had decreased, rather than increased. He submitted figures showing that the lowest average of the salaries of postal employees in the field service is nearly \$200 more than the average for employees in the Government departments in Washington, and presented the results of a Post Office Department survey, which found "that in all cases of employees of similar character, the average salaries paid by business institutions throughout the country were much lower than those paid in the postal service."

Mention was made of the long list of persons awaiting opportunity to obtain employment in the postal service with the statement that with the exception of large cities and industrial communities there had been no difficulty experienced in maintaining lists of eligibles to fill vacancies.

TICKETS GOING FAST FOR GAMES

Interest Increasing Over Stars entered for Olympic Tryouts

Ticket sales for the Olympic tryouts in the Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14, are rapidly reaching a high mark, according to advices received this morning from the office of W. C. Prout, chairman of the games committee. Sales for the inter-collegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America meet were fairly high, but followers of track and field activities, realizing that the best of that competition, coupled with the best in the United States will compete at the final tryouts, are coming forward for reservations eagerly.

Chairman Prout's morning mail added many more stars to the already large list. Pennsylvania State College enters H. Helfrich '26 in the 400 and 800-meter runs. Helfrich won the 400-meter title and finished second in the 800-yard race in the recent inter-collegiate, and is regarded highly by the experts as a place man on the United States Olympic team. R. G. Croft '24 of Princeton University and H. N. Bates '26 of Dartmouth College, who finished second and third, respectively, in the 400-meter race, are also entered in the 400-meter and third, respectively, in the 800-meter class. Enock won the inter-collegiate mile run. He will also compete in the 1500-meter run, and in this class T. F. Cavanaugh '26, Boston College, H. S. Gerry '24, Cornell; Garland Courtney of the Los Angeles, C. and N. Carter of Occidental College, California, also sent entry blanks that came this morning.

A field of champions is promised in the 10,000-meter walk. Five received this morning were Charles Foster, Detroit, Y. M. C. A., former United States champion; L. C. Edwards, Boston, L. Clarke, Dorchester Club, New England three-mile champion; Morris Greenbaum, Pastime A. C., New York; A. W. Bell, New England indoor champion, and E. G. Wilson, former New England three-mile champion, the latter representing the B. A. A.

Inter-collegiate fast hurdlers signified their intention to compete, led by C. W. Moore '26, inter-collegiate champion, representing Penn State. Hugo Leistner '25, another point scorer in the inter-collegiates, from Stanford University, and Earl Frazier of Baylor University are also entered. All three are going to run the 110-meter hurdles and the latter two will also try the 400-meter hurdles. R. G. Haas '26, inter-collegiate 200-yard champion, will compete in the 400-meter hurdles.

AIRPLANE MEET AT WESTFIELD OPENS

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 7—With the arrival of three more planes today, bringing the total number to 18 and bright weather, the first air meet at the Westfield flying field on Hampton plains really began this afternoon, planes flying in battle formation over Holyoke and Northampton for the first event. The planes that arrived today were from Long Island, one bringing Capt. G. L. Weeks, commandant of Miller's field, who was twice forced to land yesterday while attempting to fly here.

MORGAN FARM MARKED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7—One of the features of the closing day's celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of West Springfield today was the placing of a marker at the site of the Morgan farm where the famous Morgan horse strain originated. A cavalcade of horsemen visited the farm for the purpose.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Monday
WNAC (Boston) 12:30 p.m.; WNAC Women's Club program, 1:01; "Financial Reports," 1:05, concert, 4, music by the Concerto-Piano Trio; "The Day in the Life of a Woman," 5:30, concert, 6:30, dinner concert, 7:30, baseball scores, 8, concert by the Chapman Trio.

WGI (Medford, Hillside)—12, music, 12:45, market, silent night.

Correct Full Dress Suits Our Own Distinctive Creations

At this time of the year with many social functions ahead and open dates at the smart watering places and round the better clubs. Your correct formal dress comes quickly uppermost in mind. Because of our exactness in service and a proper price, none can justly hesitate coming here. Our liberal patronage allows us latitude to meet the feelings of every man whose wardrobe must of necessity carry formal Dress Clothes.

Full Dress Coat and Trousers, \$80
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, \$75

Our own distinctive creations—Ready-to-wear.

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

FATHER IN CLASS WITH HIS DAUGHTER

ORONO, Me., June 7—(Special)—Among the members of the graduating class of the University of Maine this year are a father and his daughter. Both Elijah E. Harris, superintendent of schools for Lagrange, Alton, Med-

ford, Argyll, and Orneville, and his daughter, Mary, are candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and neither will complete the required work until next year. However, they will receive diplomas as members of the class of 1924.

Mr. Harris has a degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Newton Theological Seminary and before going into school work was a clergyman in several Maine and Massachusetts parishes. He was appointed superintendent of schools in Perham, Wade, and Washburn for next year. At the 1922 summer session he was admitted to the university with advanced standing, and has completed most of the necessary work during two short sessions. He is majoring in education, but has also taken work in forestry.

NEW DALLINGER QUARTERS OPEN

Senate Candidate Gets Under Way for Active Campaign.

Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts and a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, today opened his campaign headquarters in Boston in rooms 531, 532 and 533 Lawyers' Building, 11 Beacon Street.

The announcement of the opening of the Dallinger headquarters was made by Warren Patton, who for several years has been Representative Dallinger's private secretary. It is understood that Mr. Patton will have charge of the headquarters of Mr. Dallinger in Boston and act largely as his campaign manager in the State. In all of his campaigns, however, and they have been uniformly successful, Mr. Dallinger has taken close personal management of his activities in the field and on the stump.

Following the Cleveland Republican National Convention, Mr. Dallinger, who has already been assured of the support of the active prohibition organizations in this State, will begin an active campaign in every part of Massachusetts.

RARE ORCHID VALUED AT \$5000 RECEIVES AWARD AT EXHIBIT

The flower show which opened yesterday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will continue throughout today and tomorrow.

Prizes for the best exhibits in the display were awarded yesterday. A Cattleya Orchid, worth, it is said, about \$5000, won a gold medal and was the center of attraction for yesterday's crowds. It is named the Mrs. J. T. Butterworth Orchid, after the wife of the Framingham nurseryman who developed the flower. An exhibit made up solely of irises and green-greens, designed by T. F. Donahue of Newton Lower Falls, won the silver cup offered by the president of the club for prize groupings of irises.

Mr. Donahue also won prizes for Tree Peonies, a very rare variety seldom seen in New England. A bank of forced Regal Lillies grown by Mrs. Bayard Thayer of Lancaster received a special gold medal.

CLARK PRESIDENT REMOVAL IS SOUGHT

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7—Many prominent alumni of Clark University in the eastern states have signed resolutions asking for the removal of Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of the institution. The resolutions declare a present administration "has been unable to maintain the confidence of the faculty, the students and the general public," that it has lost "some of its ablest and most promising instructors," and that the reputation of the university "has steadily declined since the present administration assumed control." Among those who have signed the resolutions are many professors and teachers in other educational institutions.

OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

(**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**)
Boston and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Sunday; moderate variable weather, becoming easterly Sunday.
Southern New England: Fair and cooler tonight. Sunday cloudy, cool, winds east portion; moderate northwest winds.
Northern England: Fair tonight and Sunday, except on Maine coast; fresh westerly winds.

Northern Europe: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Japan: Fair tonight and Sunday.

China: Fair tonight and Sunday.

India: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Australia: Fair tonight and Sunday.

New Zealand: Fair tonight and Sunday.

South Africa: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Argentina: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Brazil: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Chile: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Peru: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Ecuador: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Colombia: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Venezuela: Fair tonight and Sunday.

Uruguay: Fair tonight and Sunday.

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BRITISH SEEK UNITY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ramsay MacDonald Raises the Question of Dominions' Participation in Empire Problems

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 7.—"The time has come when we have to consider, in view of the present circumstances, what machinery is required to be created for the conduct of a united imperial policy." This announcement, made by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, yesterday evening in the House of Commons debate, raises a question which has been described as "the most perplexing and dangerous that menaces the British Empire as an effective force for peace."

The occasion was a debate in which Mr. Lloyd George sharply criticized the failure of the last British Government to obtain Canadian adhesion to the Lausanne Treaty. Here, the difficulty was to make distant and self-governing dominions to be consulted fully in advance where matters of common interest were involved, and to do so in such a manner as not to sacrifice that rapidity in decision, without which successful international negotiations are impossible.

Little service has long been paid by all the British parties to the equality of partnership between the different parts of the British Empire, and this was recognized by the presence of Dominion representatives along with those of Great Britain in negotiations which resulted in the signing of the Versailles Treaty and the Washington disarmament convention.

When it came, however, to international discussions at Lausanne—where France threatened to bring in the Sultan of Morocco if Great Britain brought in dominion statesmen—short circuiting was attempted and the Canadian and Irish Free State Governments in consequence have since refused to be bound by the contract made.

There is now to be a new attempt to establish British unity in foreign affairs. Mr. MacDonald talked vaguely yesterday evening of a desire to "supplement information by creating a contact which comes nearer to sharing obligations." He also indicated, however, a definite scheme for bringing this about.

It is to assemble "constitutional representatives of the Dominions" sitting with us as a sort of specialized sub-committee or committee of imperial conference, who will then be in touch with all our experiences of the difficulties of conducting foreign affairs, will explore all this and see if we cannot make some of those provisions a little more definite than they are, so as to remove possible misunderstandings."

ANTI-WAR STRIKE APPROVED BY LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

English proposal, in a slightly modified form, was accepted. A resolution was passed expressing regret at the separation of the Russian trade-union organizations from the Amsterdam International owing to the refusal to accept the rules and constitution proposed by the principal trade-unions throughout the world.

Moscow to Be Consulted

The bureau was urged to continue consultations with Moscow in so far as possible without prejudicing the dignity of the Amsterdam International, with the object of securing the inclusion of Russia in the International Trade-Union movement through the necessary acceptance of federation rules and conditions.

A resolution on combating reaction expressed sympathy with the Italian Trade-Unionists, and instructed the Bureau to take all possible action to resist the Fascist movement, wherever attempts are made to organize it.

Fascism is described as the weapon of international capitalism, and the opinion is expressed that it could not be overcome except by the attainment of absolute unity among the workers of all countries on the basis of the Amsterdam International's policy.

Eight-Hour Day Defended

Much time was given to consideration of the question of safeguarding the eight-hour day. Concern was expressed at the effect of the reparations' demand on the conditions of the German workers. It was intimated that unless the eight-hour day and other reasonable conditions were restored in Germany, it would become increasingly difficult for the workers of other countries to retain these privileges in the face of increasing competition with German goods, produced under conditions of long hours and low wages. The bureau was instructed to endeavor to secure in the final reparations' pact a clause safeguarding the rights and privileges of the German workers.

It was decided to launch a general European movement to restore the

Assembly of Iraq Refuses Ratification

AD DISPATCH from Bagdad states that the Constituent Assembly of Iraq has refused to ratify the Anglo-Iraq Treaty. The Assembly demands that the British Government give a written promise regarding the indemnification which Great Britain agreed to make in the treaty after its ratification.

One of the main points of the agitators against ratification has been that the British failed to guarantee against surrender of the Vilayet of Mosul to Turkey.

Eight-hour day where lost, to gain it where nonexistent, and to press all the governments concerned to ratify the Washington Convention.

League Work Praised

Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, addressing the conference on the work of that office, claimed it had greatly strengthened the international labor movement. The evolution was slow, certainly, he said, and there were some reasons for disappointment that more governments had not ratified the conventions; nevertheless, progress was sure. Since the establishment of the office, international life had become more real. Mr. Thomas stressed the importance of the service of his office in disseminating throughout the world reliable information which was one of the most essential needs in international affairs.

DE RIVERA AGAIN DEFENDS REGIME

Dictator Asserts Anti-Patriotic Campaign of Defamation Is Being Carried On

By Special Cable

MADRID, June 7.—Primo de Rivera has received a letter from Benito Mussolini regretting his inability to accompany the King to Spain owing to pressure of work in the new Italian Chamber.

For the second time within a few days General de Rivera has found it necessary to defend his régime against what he calls the anti-patriotic campaign of defamation being carried on abroad against Spain. His speech was radiocast.

The General claimed that he had put the problem of Morocco on the way to solution, had saved the public money, had improved communications, had restored order, had beaten off Separatism, had begun construction schools in greater numbers than under the old régime, had cleaned up the municipal administration so that 90 per cent of the municipalities had balanced their budgets, had reduced the term of military service, had reorganized the agricultural services, had revised railway conditions—in short, he had performed a modern and humane civil labor.

As to tyranny, he had reprieved 19 capital sentences, and only half a dozen people were exiled. Not a single opinion on social, economic or international politics had found in the directorate a barrier to expression, much less punishment.

The speech was directed especially to Portuguese and Spanish American audiences, and in a categorical denial of all the charges brought by the opposition, the seriousness of which naturally cannot be printed in its entirety by the Spanish press.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION PARADES IN BROOKLYN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7.—A parade of more than 100,000 children, representing 300 Sunday schools belonging to the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, marched through Brooklyn streets Thursday in celebration of the ninetieth anniversary of the union.

The parade, four in all, which began with the children attending services at their respective churches, after which a luncheon was given at the Montauk Club by William Hamlin Childs for the officials of the Sunday School Union and the reviewing officers. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and C. A. Dittmar, president of the union, were among the speakers.

WALK-OVER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

A smart white suede pump

MARCEL is one of the most popular of one-bar pumps. It is tailored trim enough for street wear, yet it is so smartly styled that it suits the semi-formal costume.

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'MARRIAGE CABINET' RESIGNS IN TOKYO

Japanese Say Its Only Creditable Achievement Was Ceremony of Regent's Wedding

TOKYO, June 7 (AP)—The anticipated resignation of the Kiyoura Cabinet has at last become an actuality. Late yesterday, Viscount Kiyoshi Kiyoura took his request for relief from the duties of office to the Prince Regent. The cabinet was completed January 6.

The end of the ministry's brief and inglorious tenure of office came after an extraordinary cabinet session lasting many hours.

The vernacular newspapers, commenting on the Government's retirement, declare its sole creditable accomplishment was the marriage of the Prince Regent Hirohito, and Princess Nagako Kuni, a few months ago and the subsequent celebration. The Cabinet came into power barely in time to carry out the ceremonies incident upon the wedding and remained only long enough to see the public celebration completed two days ago, as result of which it has been nicknamed the "Gokekkon Naikaku," or "Imperial Wedding Cabinet."

On the debit side of its ledger the press lists the setback to Japanese pride due to enactment of the American Immigration Law, excluding Japanese, its failure to advance plans for reconstruction of the cities devastated by September's earthquake, and the crushing defeat received at the polls recently, and which its retirement has been regarded almost as an accomplished fact.

The ministry is the first in this country to be overthrown by a decision of the electors, hence its defeat in the balloting and its subsequent resignation is hailed as a victory for the cause of Parliamentary Government.

The anticipation is in that Viscount Takaaki Kato, for eight years one of the most notable candidates for the Prime Ministry, will succeed Viscount Kiyoura. He is head of the Kansai-kai, which now musters greater strength than any other party in the lower house of the Diet. The Genro, or elder statesmen, have placed the seal of their approval on his appointment.

Viscount Kato held the portfolio of foreign affairs on three occasions, was once Ambassador to Great Britain, and was the author of the "Twenty-one demands" on China. His attitude toward the United States never has been very clearly defined. It is known he resisted the part played by the Washington Conference in abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. His summons to office will increase the impression that a bureaucratic rule has been overthrown by a popular vote and that the leader of the Majority Party in the Diet must be the Prime Minister.

THEODORE STEEG REFUSES OFFER OF PREMIERSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

and there is the possibility that after the first excitement many deputies will be glad of any way of escape from the present impasse.

Consultation of Leaders

The Left leaders, Paul Painlevé, Edouard Herriot, Aristide Briand, Paul Boncour and M. Blum, and others are holding consultations, and it is regrettable that they should appear to be following in the wake of the Communists. The Communists were the first to take any steps in the Chamber itself, and these men of Moscow have definitely deposited a motion antagonistic to the president, which M. Painlevé as president of the Chamber declared to be anti-constitutional and refused to admit it. Loud protests and expressions of astonishment were heard amidst lively scenes, in which cries of "down with Millerand" were freely uttered.

The Chamber has decided to sit each day until a decision has been

reached. The Radicals expect Mr. Millerand to become weary of endeavoring in vain for a ministry and to bow to the inevitable tonight. They await a presidential message and they do not doubt that it will be resignation.

The Christian Science Monitor representative, after consulting French jurists finds considerable divergence of opinion on the possibilities.

The Constitution Incomplete

The French Constitution is comparatively new an incomplete. Presidents are few, and on specific points non-existent. Moreover, custom and text have become divergent. The right to dissolve Parliament, though exercised by Marshal MacMahon, has since been abandoned. The right of the President to demand a second discussion of laws has never been exercised.

The right to send a message has practically disappeared. A situation like the present is entirely new. M. Millerand was made President while fulfilling partly party functions as chief of a majority, and since the National Assembly chose him with its eyes open, it is impossible to turn upon the decision because the parliamentary majority has changed.

The Constitution, an authority remarked to the Monitor representative, is formal regarding the duration of the presidency and the irresponsibility of the President. M. Millerand, it is stated, has three months of responsibility. He can continue to constitute ministries until the Chamber majority, growing weary, accepts one. He can address an appeal to Parliament, beginning it not to prevent the wheels of governmental machinery from turning. This appeal, which must have considerable effect in the country and the Chamber, would be read by any Prime Minister, for obviously he could not be overthrown until he had been heard.

Thirdly, M. Millerand can adjourn or close Parliament, if he can find a Government which will take such a bold step.

Many people are expecting this to be the solution, but it obviously implies a sort of dictatorship and government without parliament. The dissolution of the Chamber is also possible with the consent of the Senate, but if the Chamber adjourned a majority can sign a petition, demanding its immediate convocation and M. Millerand could not refuse.

The weapons of the Chamber in this fight include a systematic hostility to any government chosen by M. Millerand. The Chamber can refuse all credits and produce an impossible situation. There is no doubt whatever that in France, the legislative body, if really determined, can bring everything to a standstill, and render the executive powerless. Provided the Chamber majority resolves it must therefore win in the end.

BELGIAN MINISTER DECIDES TO INITIATE RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 7.—The Foreign Minister has decided to create the commercial and maritime department, under whose jurisdiction any question relating to Russia will be brought. This will not prejudice the Government's attitude toward the Soviets.

The committee defending Belgian interests in Russia states that a distinction must be made between Belgian financial interests in Russia, which are estimated at 3,000,000,000 gold marks and the interest of commercial and maritime concerns who wish to do business with the Soviet Government.

The committee has elected a subcommittee to negotiate the taking up of relations between the Belgian Government and the Soviet delegates in London. The committee feels that Belgium must not deviate from the pledges made by the Belgian delegation at the Geneva Conference.

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MORE THAN 2000 MEASURES DISPOSED OF BY LEGISLATURE

Number of Bills, Orders and Resolutions Handled Greatly Exceeded That of Last Year

More than 2000 bills, orders and resolutions were before the 1924 session of the Massachusetts Legislature. While many of these were withdrawn or disposed of otherwise, the total number of legislative items handled by the Legislature exceeded the number of last year by more than 300.

The disposition of the reciprocal insurance measure whereby the entire matter goes into the hands of a special legislative committee for consideration during the recess and reported to the next session in 1925 was one of the most important of the closing acts of the Legislature. The final disposition of the matter was the result of the veiled charges that Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee was influenced to some degree at least by the fact that he is a director of the New England Trust Company and that this company was used to the extent of several millions of dollars as an American depository of a British banking house which is opposed to reciprocal insurance.

Mr. Shattuck's friends hastened to his side, and for a short time it looked as though reciprocal insurance would be thrown out of the legislative windows.

Bonus Surplus Goes Back

As alluded to, the decision to make this a session where economy was practiced consistently made itself felt in the disposition of many measures, including that whereby the state surplus of some \$2,000,000 remaining from the funds of the soldiers' and sailors' bonus raised by adding \$3 per capita to the Massachusetts poll taxes for the last five years is to be divided pro rata among the cities and towns of the State.

The failure of the Legislature to make really permanent decision as to a site for the new state prison to be erected in place of the obsolete structure on Prison Point, Charlestown, is another illustration of the tendency to cut expenses to the lowest. The citizens who agreed with the special commission that Deer Island in Boston Harbor is the ideal site for a new state prison have expressed their disapproval of the decision of the Legislature to begin the erection of some sort of structures at Bridgewater adjoining the state farm. That the end of the prison site problem is not in sight is the belief of many who have studied the subject and who have determined that the State must make no such mistake as to locate at Bridgewater.

The war memorial issue is still a problem to be studied and solved. The fact that the bonus money remaining after the distribution was not devoted to that purpose, on the ground that it was not raised for such a purpose, gave the proponents of a war memorial a pause in their efforts and they must seek some other source for the money which will be needed for any ambitious structure as that proposed to be erected. The land to the immediate west side of the west wing was not purchased for a site for the memorial and the question is as far from solution as ever.

The decision that the Legislature will itself, through a special commission, redivide the Boston wards and the county of Suffolk into different representative districts from those which have existed for 10 years is another important act of the Legislature.

Street Plan to be Investigated

Major James M. Curley's ambitious street improvement plan, which would have cost \$35,000,000, goes to a special investigating commission which will have much to say on the ideas and undoubtedly will make many changes from the original scheme of the Mayor. The widening of Kneeland Street to make a part of the improved Stuart Street is taken to be a valuable proposal especially in connection with the widening of Tremont Street to 80 feet. The proposed widening of Exchange Street and many other street widenings were held to be undertaken which require more study than has been given, and enterprises that must proceed in view of the fact that other street widenings are bound to be made in the coming decade or decade and one half. It was felt that no time would really be lost and that the expenditure of so much money should not be undertaken except on the lines of a thoroughly worked out plan which includes provision for future and kindred developments.

The commission erecting a monument to Massachusetts military achievements at St. Michel, France, was given an extension in time in which to complete its work.

Following the decision of the State-Supreme Court, the Legislature passed a bill providing that the decennial census of the voters of the State be taken by the Secretary of the Commonwealth who shall compile it from the sworn returns of the registrars of voters or election commissioners in each municipality. Similarly, in compiling a census this year of the inhabitants of the State, the mayors of cities and selectmen of towns will be required to make a sworn return of the numerical count of the population of their municipalities. In making the census from existing records as the Supreme Court allows, the State will save a large sum of money and the labor will be greatly lightened.

Food Measure Defeated

The measure asking for a special commission to study the food supply of Massachusetts and its sources failed in the Senate despite the request of the Governor that such legislation pass. The enactment of a law providing for the examination of prisoners who have been sentenced for any considerable degree of time brought to an end the long-time disagreement between the Department of Corrections and the county sheriffs and county commissioners who were loath to abandon their jails and the care of their own prisoners to the supervision of the State. The Commissioner of Correction, having the power to examine prisoners and transfer and classify them can now arrange for

their treatment as he shall decide for their good.

The committee on cities, which had before 143 bills during this session, refused to abolish the Boston Finance Commission. It also declined to report favorably on a measure whereby Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop should be annexed by Boston. It also declined to abolish the Boston Transit Commission.

The Legislature passed a measure whereby the Commissioner on Conservation shall construct and maintain state paths or trails in the mountains to connect public reservations, mountain peaks and places of historic interest. The purchase of Bushy Brook Falls in the town of Mount Washington and the setting aside of Penikese Island as a bird sanctuary were provided for as well as a bill removing the restrictions on towns preventing them from acquiring land for forestation.

The Committee on Constitutional Law refused to sanction any memorial to the Congress, even that which The Christian Science Monitor had formed providing for the drafting of the Nation's wealth as well as its manpower in time of war. The Monitor peace plan had been presented in the form of a memorial by J. Calder Gordon of the Federation of Massachusetts Patriotic Societies and Clubs.

Educational Requirements

The bill reported by the committee on education, establishing minimum educational requirements for state reimbursement on account of public school teachers, was defeated in the Legislature. A bill amending the law relative to the distribution of school funds to towns of less than \$3,000,000 valuation was passed. The compulsory school education age remains at 14 years of age while the measure providing for the erection of a state university was defeated early in the session. The Legislature refused to make uniform in the State the hours for opening and closing polls on election days. Another measure provides that Boston must open its polls at 6 in the morning and keep them open for at least 10 hours. Previously Boston had opened its polls sometimes at last as 8 or 10 in the morning.

The Legislature placed in the hands of a commission, a study of the requirements of the motor vehicle division of the Department of Public Works.

The Legislature enacted into law the plan for the making of the so-called Northern Highway in Cambridge and Somerville at a cost of \$2,300,000 of which the state will pay \$600,000 and the towns and cities directly benefited the balance.

The division of metropolitan planning is to make a special study of Boston's rapid transit requirements including a report on the advisability of extending the Boylston Street tunnel out either Beacon Street or Commonwealth Avenue or both to a point or points near the Newton line. Another study is to be made of the proposed building of a highway from Mattapan Square to connect with the new South Shore Boulevard.

New Billboard Regulation

The Legislature, after many public hearings, gave cities and towns of the Commonwealth additional power in the regulation of the erection and maintaining of billboards and public advertising devices in their respective municipalities. There were many who said that the Department of Public Works should have state wide power in this matter to insure uniformity and a fixed policy.

A judicial council is to be established to sit permanently and to study the needs of the judicial system in Massachusetts with a view to its eventual betterment through intelligent recommendations after time and investigation have disclosed what is most needed.

In May and during the closing hours of the Legislature, Governor Cox signed the following measures which are now laws:

The bill amending the Blue Sky Law so as to provide additional safeguards to the public.

Measure providing additional safeguards for horses and mules confined in city stables.

Provision for the improvement of certain land of the Commonwealth adjoining the shores of Alewife Brook in Cambridge and Arlington.

Authorizing the Metropolitan dis-

trict commission to improve and equip for playground purposes land owned by the State at Nahant Beach.

Provision for an investigation relative to the reconstruction of the main highway over the Nantasket Beach Reservation in the town of Hull.

Provision for the leasing to the United States land for an additional airplane landing on the property of the State in East Boston.

Authorizing the Metropolitan Dis-

trict Commission to grant locations for lines for the transmission of electricity for light, heat, or power and location for gas mains in boulevards and reservations under its control.

Requiring foreign assessment insur-

ance companies to appoint the commissioner of insurance attorney for the service of process and fix the expiration date of licenses issued to said companies.

Compensation of Judges

Provision for the compensation of judges of probate for service rendered outside of their own counties.

Further provision for the support of families of persons confined in reformatories or penal institutions for desertion or non-support.

Providing for an investigation by

the Division of Metropolitan Planning

relative to the extension and develop-

ment of rapid transit service in Bos-

ton, Somerville, and surrounding

towns and cities.

Authorization of the department of

correction to acquire land in the town

of Concord for the use of the Massa-

chusetts Reformatory.

Regulation of the live load require-

ments for office buildings in the city

of Boston.

Provision for a new location for the

Boston & Albany Railroad over the

Steps Taken to Save Picturesque Old New England House



Old Jackson House at North Portsmouth, N. H., Erected About 1800, Likely to Be Restored.

RESTORATION OF THE OLD JACKSON HOUSE NOW SEEMS ASSURED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 7 (Special)—With the announcement here that the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities has taken steps toward acquiring the old Jackson House, it is expected that not much further time will elapse before necessary measures for its complete restoration will be taken.

The frames of the old structure are said to be in an excellent state of preservation.

The position of a triple casement window is plainly traceable on one of the chamber walls, so little has the house been altered during all the years of its ownership by the Jackson family.

"FAVORITE SON" MAY BE PRESENTED

New Hampshire Democratic Delegation Likely to Favor Governor Brown

CONCORD, N. H., June 7 (Special)—At a meeting of the New Hampshire delegation to the Democratic convention, called for next Wednesday, it is expected that a resolution will be adopted in favor of Fred H. Brown, Governor of New Hampshire, for the nomination for President as the Granite State's "favorite son." His name will be presented to the convention probably by Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, who was vice-president of the United States Shipping Board during the war and is now the Democratic leader in the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Governor Brown was born and brought up in this State and before going into politics was a professional baseball player. During the Wilson Administration he was United States district attorney in this district. He also served nine consecutive terms as Mayor of Somersworth, N. H., an office he relinquished upon his election to the Governorship two years ago.

His administration of state affairs has been marked by a reduction in the state tax to the lowest figure since the war and the complete liquidation of the state debt for the fiscal year to end June 30, next.

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7 WOMEN M.P.'S JOIN AS MANY PARTIES

Mrs. Wintingham Refutes Theory That All Women Would Vote the Same Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26.—An interesting international reception was held recently at the Forum Club, London, by invitation of Lady Isabel Margesson, president of the League of Nations section of the Forum Club, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Among the guests were many well-known representatives of the suffrage movement at home and abroad, while interest in the proceedings was greatly enhanced by a flying visit at the close of the evening by Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintingham.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby pointed out that the work of the women of the world was taking on a wider and more hopeful aspect, now that so many countries had given women the vote. The women of 38 countries were now politically enfranchised. But it was not enough merely to increase the electorate. Women must introduce a new sense of responsibility into political life, and heal the wounds caused by the war. Women had been specially endowed with a sense of the unity of humanity, and now that the world was at its smallest shrinking point, humanity was so close together that it must remain on friendly terms if it was to exist at all.

Miss Plaminkova (Czechoslovakia), a municipal councilor of Prague, described the increasing interest now being taken in political life by the women of Central Europe. The recent formation of a Little Entente among the women of Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was already bearing fruit in the women's increased activity. There were 13 women M.P.'s in Czechoslovakia among a total of 300 deputies.

Miss Allen (Australia) explained that the suffrage movement in Australia differed from that of other countries in the enormous distances and comparative isolation of the different states. She deplored the fact that, although Australian women had been enfranchised for a number of years, there was no woman in Parliament. Mrs. Cowan, of West Perth, having been defeated at the recent elections.

Dr. Luis (Uruguay) briefly outlined her own early struggles as the first woman to train for the medical profession in Uruguay, and the first woman to enter its university, and painted a somewhat gloomy picture of the progress of women's emancipation in South America.

Miss Furuhjelm (Finland) described how the war, which had created so much havoc in other places, had brought freedom and independence to Finland, after many years of oppression. Finland was the first country in Europe to give its women the vote.

Miss Jomensee (Switzerland) said, though Swiss women worked very hard for the suffrage, they were not likely to get it for some considerable time. In other ways, however, Swiss women were more favored by Swiss laws than even Englishwomen in their own country, and, in consequence, a general idea was abroad that Swiss women had no need of the vote. Switzerland had 22 cantons, and each electorate in each canton had to be won over to the women's cause.

Miss Rosalie Manus (Holland) claimed that although Holland was reckoned one of the small countries of the world, in civilization and in femininity its women were further advanced than in the larger countries. The original Women's Suffrage Society which had worked in Holland for 20 years had now become the League of Women Voters. In 1917, women were politically enfranchised on the same terms as men. There were now seven women members of Parliament, each of whom belonged to different political parties.

Miss Montgomery (Ireland) said she represented women from both north and south Ireland. The Irish Free State had given women the vote on the same terms as men, but in northern Ireland women were waiting for Great Britain to amend its electoral laws, in order to vote on equal terms with men. The women of northern Ireland were, therefore, always looking to Westminster to hurry matters on in this direction. The recent excellent Temperance Bill which had been passed in northern Ireland was entirely due to the influence of women.

Mrs. Wintingham expressed her great pleasure in meeting the women suffragists from other countries. The action of the women M.P.s in the House of Commons certainly refuted the theory that all women would vote the same way. In fact, they might be described as a very disunited party! She said it was a matter of great regret that the women of England had not yet obtained political equality with men, though there was hope of this before the present Government went out of office.

REVENUE REFORMS IN AUSTRIA WILL AID CASE BEFORE LEAGUE

By Special Cable

VIENNA, June 7.—Austria's position before the League Council at Geneva next week will be reinforced through the progressive steps taken here in the Parliament yesterday.

Questions of fundamental adminis-

trative reforms which have been hanging since reconstruction commenced have now been assembled and introduced in six bills. Their aim is unification and simplification of administration and greater economy.

Another important move was the unanimous acceptance of a bill by the finance and budget committee concerning apportionment of revenue obtained by the Government. Raging over this matter between the Government and the states has gone on for the past six months. This committee's decision is regarded as assuring the passage of the bill in Parliament by which the Federal Government will obtain added revenues.

Progress in the Churches

An attempt is being made from London to combine the religions of the world in the interests of universal peace. The Religions and Ethics Committee of the League of Nations Union, which represents Christians, Jews, Confucians, Buddhists, Moslems and other religious and ethical bodies, is inviting the co-operation of similar committees of the 38 League of Nations societies throughout the world in inciting, especially in territories outside the ordinary range of Christian influence, the ideals for which the League stands, and making united efforts to bring about a warless world. The appeal has been directed particularly to China and Japan, and in those countries it has been received with real enthusiasm.

The recent protests of the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers and the National Free Church Council against the exclusion of Free Church ministers from national ceremonial services in England have had an immediate result. Assurances have been given that they will not be subjected to such differential treatment as at the opening by King George V of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. At the Empire Day service in the exhibition on Sunday, May 26, the Free churches were represented adequately. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached and the secretary of the Free Church Council read the lesson.

An extensive campaign for worldwide prohibition is to be outlined at a conference of officials and workers of the World League Against Alcoholism, to be held at Winona Lake, Ind., July 18-20. This conference will map out the field for a vigorous onslaught on the liquor forces of the entire world. Details of a plan to establish an office at Cairo, Egypt, with William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson in charge, will be made public. From this office the Moslem world is to be circumscribed with prohibition literature.

One of the modern efforts toward a fundamental and intelligent international life which commands attention, according to The Christian Century, is in the Madras Patriarchate of India. It was organized in 1922 through the concern felt by 14 friends of the World's Student Christian Federation at the divisions existing between men of different races in Madras. The fellowship has grown to some 150 members, including Hindus, Moslems and Christians. Indians, Americans and Europeans. Non-Cooperators and Government servants, who gather together not only to enjoy each other's friendship, but also to discuss frankly political and religious questions with mutual respect and good will.

Permanent relations with the Russian, Greek, Syrian, Armenian and other churches of eastern Europe and Asia are to be maintained by the Protestant churches of the United States through the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Religious co-operation has been furthered greatly by the British administrative control in Palestine for the seat of the Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist churches in England, for presentation to the three annual conferences in June and July.

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A new College of the Bible, to be conducted in connection with Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind., will open its doors next September. Prof. Frederick D. Kershner will be the president, and the school will be developed as rapidly as possible to act as a workers' training school of the Disciples of Christ.

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At the Boston University graduating exercises in Symphony Hall, June 16, 161 theologians will receive degrees. More than 1100 diplomas are being printed and duly signed for the university's entire graduating class.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Union Conference has completed the scheme for the proposed union of the Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist churches in England, for presentation to the three annual conferences in June and July.

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AUSTRIA'S BUDGET AWAIT APPROVAL OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

By Special Cable

VIENNA, June 7.—The Government's so-called "normal budget" proposals for 1925, estimating the revenue at \$532,000,000 and expenditure at \$520,000,000 gold crowns, was accepted unanimously yesterday by a special committee of Parliament.

This committee, which is composed of proportional representation of all parties, was elected to supervise the extraordinary powers conferred on the Government by Parliament during the reconstruction period under the League of Nations control.

This acceptance guarantees the final passage of the budget in Parliament, dependent, however, upon the League Council's approval at the pending Geneva conference, and is tantamount to national support of the Government's position at Geneva.

♦ ♦ ♦

The American Sunday School Union, which celebrated the completion of its

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Jays
The Well Dressed Woman
we believe will find interest in our new dresses which are constantly arriving. Dresses for Larger Women, too.
We sell Coats, Sport Suits, Skirts, Dresses, Bathing Togs, Sweaters and Blouses.
Boston Temple Place Eleven

♦ ♦ ♦

100 Plain and Printed Silk Crepe Dresses at \$16.50
50 Sports Coats at \$16.50
Point Twill and Chameen Coats \$16.50 to \$35.00
Mrs. M. A. Morse Room 817, Next to Elevator 15 Temple Place, Boston

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NEGROES PLAN NEW AMERICAN STATE

International Colored Unity League Organizing Branches to Further Project

The setting aside of a section of the United States to be occupied exclusively by Negroes, who will thus have an outlet for their "racial steam," is now being put before the Negroes of the United States by Hubert Harrison, a Negro lecturer, journalist and welfare worker of New York.

Mr. Harrison is also developing the International Colored Unity League, which, he says, has had an inception in Harlem (which houses the Negro section of New York City), in Orange, N. J., and in Montclair, N. J. The purpose of the league is, in his own words:

The harnessing up of Negro energies in the United States for the promotion of their own economic, political and spiritual self-help and advancement.

The ultimate aim of the league is to found a Negro state, not in Africa, as Marcus Garvey would have done, but in the United States. The word "international" in the title of the league means, Mr. Harrison explained, that all Negroes in America, no matter what part of the world they originally came from, were eligible for membership in the new organization.

To Address Forum

Mr. Harrison is in Boston and is to speak here next Thursday night before the open forum of the League of Women for Community Service, an organization of Negro women with offices at 558 Massachusetts Avenue. He will explain his plan on this occasion and endeavor to convince his listeners of its worth. Shortly afterward he is to embark on a tour through a dozen or more states, including Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, and Ohio, laying his project before the Negro population there and setting up local organizations of the International Colored Unity League.

He will possibly visit Idaho, Wyoming and Montana as well, with a view to selecting territory suitable for ultimately housing the future Negro commonwealth. Mr. Harrison made it plain that Negroes were not to be forced to live in these states, but that he would try and convince them his plan was sound and advantageous. The Negro states would serve, he said, as a "conduit to drain off Negroes from other parts of the country where they are denied a man's chance and a square deal."

The idea of a Negro state in Africa was deplored. Mr. Harrison, who has visited that country twice, declared that the African Negroes "did not need any help, and if they did, it could not come from American Negroes." The lectures is a candidate for Congress in the November elections, and it is successful hopes to advance his theories on the floor of the House of Representatives. Mr. Harrison has drawn up a detailed program of the International Colored Unity League, which is divided into three parts—political, economic, and social. In general, his political aims are to unite the power of the Negro in demanding proper representation in Congress, and in state and municipal governing bodies. He would also utilize the balance of voting power held by Negroes in doubtful states, such as Ohio and Illinois, irrespective of previous party affiliations.

Crop-Raising Advocated

He also proposes to obtain large tracts of agricultural land in the neighborhood of cities where there are large colored populations, and have the united Negro race become self-sustaining by raising all elemental food staples.

His social program includes the foundation of scholarships for colored youth in the best northern schools, and the abrogation of restrictive laws and injustices against Negroes in the United States. Dr. Hubert Harrison is employed as special lecturer by the New York Board of Education. He also has the reputation for earnest welfare work among Negroes and of being a skillful orator, especially on the question of the Negro's situation in the United States. He edits a weekly Negro newspaper, the Negro World, which has a circulation of 71,000 in Harlem, and the Voice, a weekly magazine which Mr. Harrison proposes to make the organ of the International Colored Unity League.

SENIORS AT SIMMONS OFFER MOLIERE PLAY

Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" will be presented at Jordan Hall tomorrow by the seniors in the graduating class at Simmons College. The play is part of the class-day exercises which are being held today.

Degrees will be conferred on 259 graduates at the commencement exercises on Monday morning in Harvard Church. Dr. John L. Lowes, professor of English at Harvard, will deliver the commencement address. The degrees will be apportioned as follows: Master of Science, 31; Bachelor of Science, 228, including 52 in household economics, 106 in secretaries studies, 45 in library science, 12 in general science, and 10 in social work.

This afternoon the College Glee Club will entertain on the dormitory campus, after which the annual "step-singing" will be held, when the graduating class will turn over the steps, symbolic of senior tradition, to the incoming seniors.

DISTRICT PROJECT DISCUSSED BY UNIONS

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 7 (Special)—It developed today that the chief subject discussed at mass meetings of various locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union recently is the matter of the district organization of the union, under the direction of the executive committee of the Protective, and the merger of the Protective with the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America.

The majority of the shoe workers are opposed to the establishment of any district organization with officials to preside over it, organized by the Protective, and the Protective will insist. The sentiment of the majority is for a plan whereby the business agent of each local will handle the affairs of that local, and should any issue develop that concerns the entire union, that the general officers be called in to handle the situation.

DORCHESTER DAY IS CELEBRATED

City Honors 294th Anniversary of Its Founding

Dorchester's two hundred and ninety-fourth birthday anniversary is being celebrated there today with the usual observance of Dorchester Day, which was inaugurated in 1909. A display of fireworks and two band concerts this evening are features of the public celebration. There also were various private parties in honor of the event.

Dorchester started the first free school, the first church and the first water mill known to American historians, and it was there that the first town meeting ever held in America was arranged by the early inhabitants. Dorchester was at one time "the greatest town in New England," according to the history books.

Dorchester was founded in 1630, when a little band of 140 Puritans from the good ship Mary and John landed at Savin Hill.

A tablet marks the spot where the pilgrims' feet are supposed to have first touched land. Their ship was part of the "Winthrop fleet," but owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the captain became detached from the rest of the flotilla and landed its passengers on the waste regions of the bay.

The little band was surrounded by Indians who at first gave them no little trouble but later turned out to be quite friendly. They began the task of making a settlement, which they named Dorchester, after the town of the same name in England which was the native city of the Rev. John White, promoter of the colonization enterprise.

Dorchester was the home of many famous men, including Edward Everett, born in the town in 1794. He was president of Harvard, United States Senator, Governor of Massachusetts from 1836 to 1839, and Minister to England from 1841 to 1845.

490 TO RECEIVE TECH DIPLOMAS

11 Ph.D., 6 D.S., 117 M.S. Degrees to Be Awarded in Addition

Eleven students, including two women, will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy at the commencement exercises of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next Tuesday. This is the first time in its history that the Institute has conferred the highest honor upon a woman, rewarding four years of graduate work.

Six degrees of Doctor of Science and 117 Masters degrees also will be given. Four hundred and ninety undergraduates will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Among the new Doctors of Philosophy are Louisa L. Eyré of New York City and Frances J. MacInnes of Waukegan, Ill. They won their degrees in physics and biology, respectively. Half of the Doctor's degrees are in chemistry, and will be awarded to Avery A. Ashdown, North Collins, N. Y.; John T. Blake, Boston; Harry G. Burks Jr., Bedford, Va.; Edward C. Haines, Morestown, N. J.; Raymond H. Lambert, Cambridge, and Avery A. Morton, Boston. The remaining doctors are Reginald S. Hunt of Swampscoot, biology and public health; Robert B. Lindsay of New Haven, physics; Cyril J. Staud of Rochester, N. Y., electrical engineering, and Edwin B. Maynard of Fort Banks, public health.

The degrees of doctor of science will be awarded to Harry C. Boydell of Victoria, Aus.; Halja N. Solakian-Kills, Armenia; Manuel S. Vallarta, Mexico City, Mex.; Frederick E. Terman, Stanford University, Calif.; Charles H. Herly, Watertown, Mass., and John L. Keats, Boston, Mass.

In accordance with the policy of Technology, no honorary degrees will be awarded.

In the parade down Charles River Road to the commencement exercises, the seniors will be escorted by members of the class of '87 who gather in Boston to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their class.

Before the awarding of the degrees, F. C. Shepard, director of the United States mint at Denver and graduate of the mechanical engineering course at the Institute in 1887, will explain to the seniors some of the readjustments they will have to make on leaving the academic world. Major C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the First Corps Area, U. S. A., will be present at the exercises to administer the oath and award commissions in the Reserve Corps to students who have earned them by work in the R. O. T. C.

GARDEN AGLOW WITH TULIPS

Years ago cattle lowered in the long, bluish twilight of early summer on the sloping hill that reaches on the Webster estate in Chestnut Hill, from Hammond Street down to the Old England road. In those days the hill, and the surrounding estate belonged to a character of the countryside, one Colonel Kingsbury, whose farm was famous even in a neighborhood not without its other notable farms. The farmhouse itself was low and a little rambling, friendly in the white and silvered beauty of an early New England farm-architecture. There was—and still is—a magnificent elm whose burnished leaves whispered a paean in autumn, and, in the midst of summer nights, cast giant sable shadows against a rolling carpet of silver moonlight.

Times changed. The estate came—25 years ago—into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster. Certain transformations have been made in the shaping of the estate for permanency. Certain other transformations were made also for the temporary compensations of today's street fair given in benefit of the Traveler's Aid Society. It is the first time in the history of the Webster ownership that the estate has been opened in anything like a public sense. The huge elm, holding now the majesty of 200 years' benignant sheltering the events of changing days, offered its reaching shade to the gay affairs of the event.

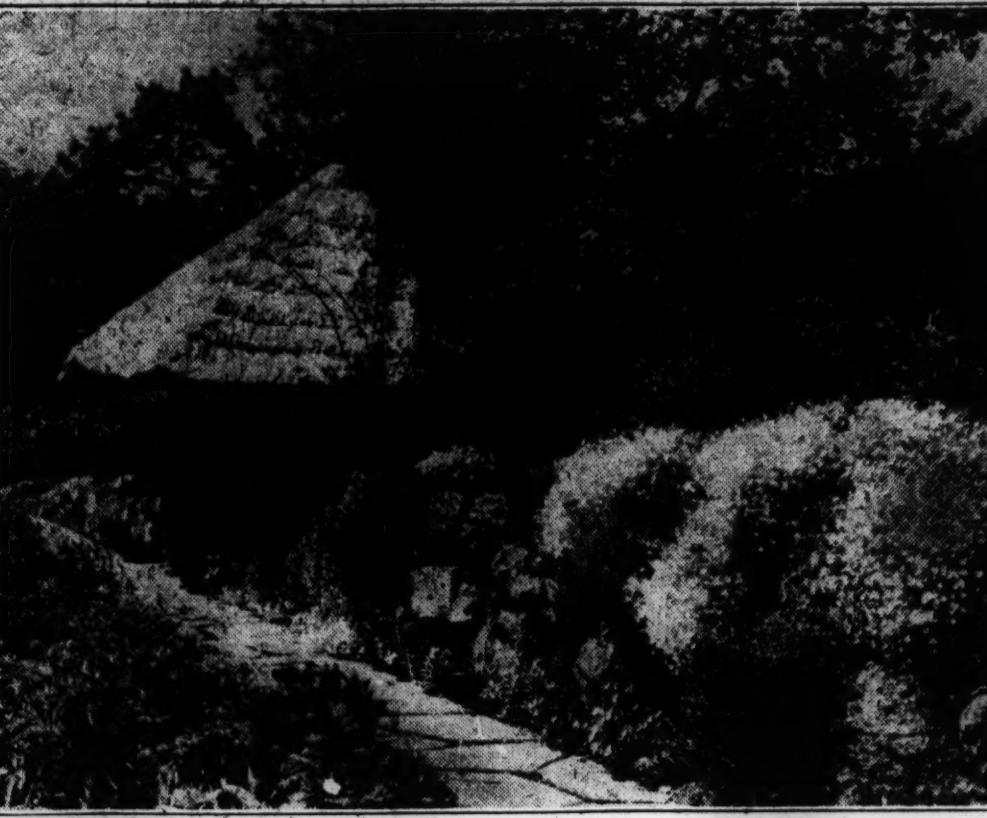
Fairy Beautiful Setting

There are beautiful gardens, too, evolutions of the Webster régime, to give setting to separate features of the fair. There is the lovely garden path leading from the house to the greenhouses in which Mr. and Mrs. Webster have an especial pride. Along the garden path have been arranged the interesting points of the estate, the small vegetable garden suitable to be called elegant in these days when vegetable gardens may or may not be so. And the grove, practically devised to smooth a bad angle at the tennis courts, with its two rows of 30 or 40 red cedars shaped like Italian cypresses. Beyond the tennis courts is the plot of flat ground where fragile wisterias cut to precise shape suspend their pale lavender flowers against the soft smouldering yellow of laburnums.

Particularly interesting among the decorative devices of the gardens are the four pillars and the sun dial secured from the estate of the Duke of Sutherland in England last summer. These were brought back by members of the Webster family and given into the hands of Harold Hill Blossom and Guy H. Lee, landscape architectural associates in Boston to place in conformity with other means whereby they have made of the Webster estate a rarely beautiful thing. The pillars are of artificial stone with brackets of stone fruit for caps, simple and graceful.

One pair of the pillars was placed on a slight elevation at the steps leading to the house and the other at a juncture of the path leading away to

Idyllic Setting on Webster Estate for Traveler's Aid Fete



At Top is Shown a Chinese Thatched Garden House Built Into a Wall Garden of Orange and Yellow Wall Flower, Soapwort, Blue Catnip, and Bedding Violets. At Bottom is Shown the Main Building on the Webster Estate.

Traveler's Aid Society Fete Is Held on Webster Estate

Beautiful Grounds in Chestnut Hill Opened to Public as Gorgeous Street Fair—Garden Aglow With Flowers

Years ago cattle lowered in the long, bluish twilight of early summer on the sloping hill that reaches on the Webster estate in Chestnut Hill, from Hammond Street down to the Old England road. In those days the hill, and the surrounding estate belonged to a character of the countryside, one Colonel Kingsbury, whose farm was famous even in a neighborhood not without its other notable farms. The farmhouse itself was low and a little rambling, friendly in the white and silvered beauty of an early New England farm-architecture. There was—and still is—a magnificent elm whose burnished leaves whispered a paean in autumn, and, in the midst of summer nights, cast giant sable shadows against a rolling carpet of silver moonlight.

The motive of the gardens as laid out by Mr. Blossom and his associate was to provide a charming walk from the house to the greenhouses and to group along the walk such incidents of the estate as should enrich leisurely progress toward them. East of the house, beyond the hospitable piazza, is what is known as Mrs. Webster's garden, designed by Elizabeth Leonard Strong. It is a small formal plot, its fountain decorated with delicately chiseled youthful figures also from the Duke of Sutherland's estate, and supporting a spouting waterfall. The formal garden is bright now with tulips and phlox and gay spring flowers that, later, will yield to the prouder pageantry of roses and peonies. There is the informal garden, too, in a way with the confeder to spread their own curious shades. There is the thatch-roofed pagoda, built of timbers carved after the manner of the Chinese.

All these settings, with their blended notes of hospitality, a gayety, a quietude and welcome, were placed at the disposal of the committee interested in the comfort and well-being of travelers. There were charming

greenhouses. The sun dial, placed midway, is elaborate and heavy with a carving of conventionalized flowers and, on its bronze plaque the eloquent words "I mark only the shining hours."

Garden Aglow With Tulips

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DR. BUTTERFIELD TALKS TO ALUMNI

Restoration of Management of Agricultural College to Trustees Is Urged

AMHERST, Mass., June 7.—Restoration to the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College of responsible management of the institution and the widening of the college's scope, were recommended by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, who recently resigned the presidency, in an address to the alumni association here today.

"The main problems ahead of this institution for the immediate future," Dr. Butterfield said, "are, first, restoring responsible management of the college to the trustees, with proper accountability to the Legislature, and, second, the gradual widening of the scope of the college."

In according with the statute,

Dr. Butterfield urged the alumni to support the trustees and to "stand back of the new administration to the last ditch."

Resolutions expressing the appreciation of the alumni for President Butterfield's service and regret at his leave-taking were read by H. J. Baker, president of the association, who then presented him with a plaque of United States statuary bronze, 11.5 by 8.5 inches in size, with a raised laurel border and studs at the corners. On it was the seal of the college about three inches broad, and in relief letters underneath runs the inscription of appreciation: "Presented to President Kenyon L. Butterfield by the Alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in grateful recognition of His Distinguished Service, 1906-1924."

Dr. Butterfield urged the alumni to support the trustees and to "stand back of the new administration to the last ditch."

The election of Mr. Bevis follows an

announcement yesterday of the names of six members of the Yale class of 1922 who are to teach at Yale in China.

They are: Woodbridge Bingham, New Haven, Conn.; Herbert H. Aldrich, Andover, Mass.; Derek A. January, Conn.; Daniel H. Sanford, Redding Ridge, Conn., and Charles L. Walker, Winches-

3200 Depositors Forget Moneys They Placed in Savings Banks

Massachusetts Treasury to Receive \$169,000 From Accounts Unclaimed for More Than 30 Years

Some 3200 persons who put a little money in the savings banks many years ago and apparently forgot all about it, are contributing to the neighborhood of \$169,000 this year to the State, which sum eventually will be spent, like other income, to defray the running expenses of the Commonwealth. Its benefits in public improvements or lower taxes or both, will be thus shared by the people.

This "windfall" will come to the state-treasury as the result of a law placed upon the statute books in 1908, which says that the probate court shall, upon the application of the Attorney-General, and after public notice, order that all amounts of money with any such bank (savings bank) which have remained unclaimed for more than 20 years, credited to depositors who cannot be found and on which deposits there have been no withdrawals, be paid to the state treasury and held subject to claim. This money is held in trust by the State for six years at 3 per cent interest, at the end of which time, if it has not been claimed, it is turned into the state treasury to be disbursed in the usual manner.

Few Accounts Claimed Later

These deposits can always be recovered if a legitimate claim can be established, but the experience of the State thus far is that those who establish their claims are proportionately small and the money thus taken back from the State is negligible. If the claim is established after six years from the time the money is turned over to the State, reimbursement is made by appropriation.

There are accounts in the banks ranging from five cents to \$5,000. No interest has accrued on these very small sums, but the accounts have been carried along on the books of the banks at some expense. They are glad to be rid of them.

It appears that many of the claims established come about when some beneficiary learns through the State that a deposit was made in his name by a person virtually unknown to him. Such a case is that in which the Attorney-General's office, noting a deposit in the name of a Boston church, got in touch with the pastor and the \$50 involved was turned over to the church treasury. The original deposit had been made by a parishioner in the early 70's and the circumstance had not previously come to the attention of the parish.

The first payment to the State was made in

WEMBLEY EXHIBITS FARM IMPLEMENTS

Machines, Fertilizers, and Dairy Demonstrations Form Complete and Instructive Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 24—Visitors to Wembley are much appreciating the Ministry of Agriculture's exhibit in the Government pavilion. This display is designed to demonstrate the value of modern improvements in farming practice. Particular interest is being shown in an ingenious working model of a farm tractor carrying out a variety of operations. Although this miniature machine is only 1/36 of the actual size, it provides an excellent practical illustration of the many uses to which the tractor can be put on an up-to-date farm.

In Great Britain, the tractor has so far mainly gained popularity as a convenient form of power for plowing, harvesting and threshing. The Wembley model not only demonstrates each of these operations but, in addition, illustrates the utility of the tractor for moving and loading the hay crop, sub-soiling and mole-draining.

Another very attractive section of this exhibit is provided by a miniature model of an up-to-date farmstead. The buildings show all the latest innovations in lighting, ventilation and sanitation, and the farmhouse itself is fitted with wireless apparatus for the receipt of weather reports. Lighting and heating is carried out by electricity generated by means of a windmill. All sections of the farm buildings are connected up with the house by means of telephones.

Farmers visiting Wembley are also finding the various exhibits of fertilizers very interesting. In the majority of cases these artificial manures are the byproduct of manufacturing processes and are to be found in the Palace of Industry. Sulphate of ammonia, which is produced in the manufacture of coal gas, provides the most prominent fertilizer exhibit.

But at Wembley an important new development in the production of this chemical manure is recorded. A sample of synthetic sulphate of ammonia of British manufacture is now shown publicly for the first time. This new product, which is quite white in appearance and is of a distinctly higher standard of purity than ordinary commercial sulphate of ammonia, is arousing much interest in fertilizer trade circles.

The great progress that has been made in the dairying industry in Great Britain during the last few years is admirably reflected at Wembley in a comprehensive exhibit, for which the National Farmers' Union and the National Milk Publicity Council have been mainly responsible. Practical demonstrations in clean milk production are given, while modern methods of handling milk supplies are admirably illustrated. A model working dairy is shown and there is also an interesting array of British milk products, including cheese, cream, butter, milk chocolate, and dried and condensed milk.

SWARAJ TACTICS BAR EDUCATION

Government Warns Obstruction Will Delay Progress

CALCUTTA, May 3 (Special Correspondence)—Nowhere so well as in the Central Provinces, perhaps, is it possible to realize the deplorable results brought about by the blind obstruction of the Swaraj Party. In Bengal it may be remembered that practically the whole of the transferred half of the budget was passed, by the narrowest of majorities; although, as a result of one grant failing to get through, a number of subordinates in the education and medical departments are being dismissed.

Very different is the position in the Central Provinces. Here, the publicity over at Nagpur says, education is an extremely heavy sufferer. New expenditure on building had been marked at 166,000 rupees. This will not now be undertaken. Nor will there be available a sum of 10,000 rupees, originally set aside for the purpose of grants to local bodies for compulsory primary education. Public opinion in the Central Provinces had expressed itself strongly on the subject of technical education, and the Government had set aside a sum of 2400 rupees for the purpose of a contribution to the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay, which would then admit a dozen Central Provinces students. This sum is no longer available any more than is a sum of 4311 rupees for the purposes of female education.

Secondary education is in need of great improvement, and the Government had decided, especially in view of the fact that the total length of the school course will, from 1924-25, be reduced from 12 to 11 years, to improve the teaching staff by employing graduates instead of undergraduates in the lowest high school class. This desirable improvement must be regarded as indefinitely postponed, owing to the action of the Swaraj party.

Again, the Nagpur engineering school is the only school of its kind and gives a high-class education to boys which fits them for profitable employment. In consequence of the wholesale rejection of the budget, the Governor, Sir Frank Sly, felt that he could not certify the whole amount. So the Nagpur engineering school suffers along with all other educational institutions.

The Government concludes with the warning:

The sooner the people realize that the existence of the Swaraj majority in the Council means the stoppage of all educational improvements and consequent deterioration, the better will be for them. As long as the Swaraj Party retains a majority and as long as the voters return Swaraj candidates to the Council, so long will the educational advancement of the people be postponed, unless the Swaraj Party change their methods.

B. Altman & Co.

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Service, Quality and Value are self-evident in this Store

Madison Avenue
Thirty-fifth Street
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Women's Silk Hosiery

for Summer adornment

Superior in quality, wear and style, and obtainable in all the voguish shades, as well as black, and white.

Silk Hose, with lisle tops and soles; splendid for general wear, per pair \$1.75

All-silk Hose, chiffon weight per pair . . . \$2.15

All-silk Hose, medium weight, per pair \$3.00

Each pair safeguarded by the Betalph standard of excellence.

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Cool and Captivating French Cotton Frocks

hand-made, for Misses and Small Women

Extraordinary value on Monday
at \$14.50

Crepes, with colored stencil trimming.

Plain Voiles, with contrasting color.

Voiles, hand-drawn and embroidered.

Fancy Honey-comb Crepes, variously trimmed.

Plaid Voiles, effectively combined.

In all the exquisite and glowing colors the best wash fabrics have adopted, with the unexpected and charming touches which the French makers give, even to the simplest of Summer Frocks.

(Third Floor)

Women's White Footwear

dainty, serviceable,
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Pumps of white canvas, with goring over instep covered with white bow; walking heels . . . per pair \$7.25

Colonial Pumps of white canvas, trimmed with white calfskin and buckles, walking heels, per pair \$9.50

White Kid Sandals, with narrow front strap, and effective cut-out on quarter; Spanish Louis heels per pair . . . \$13.75

(Second Floor)

Decorative Linens

for warm-weather luncheons, will be remarkably low-priced on Monday

Luncheon and Tea Napkins

of fine-quality Irish linen, with two rows of hemstitching; size 12x12 inches and 14x14 inches; a limited quantity per dozen \$3.75 & 4.00

Madeira Linens

handsomely embroidered on superior-quality linen; consisting of

Thirteen-piece Round Luncheon Sets, per set \$3.85 & 5.75

Luncheon and Tea Napkins

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13x13 inches per dozen 6.85

Centerpieces, round, 24 to 36 inches

at \$1.75, 2.90, 4.50

Scarfs, in three sizes 2.75, 3.25, 3.75

(Fourth Floor)

Hand-hooked Rugs

of New England origin

are now being featured in an immense and interesting variety

These beautiful examples of home craftsmanship are often referred to as the "Oriental Rugs of America," and while they are uniquely adapted to Colonial period furniture, and Summer furnishings, their artistry lends atmosphere and charm to many quaint and odd interiors.

Priced \$28.00 to 250.00

Other Summer Rugs

Embroidered Numdas from Kashmir

\$17.50 to 27.50

Coir Fibre Porch Rugs from Belgium

\$39.50 & 45.00

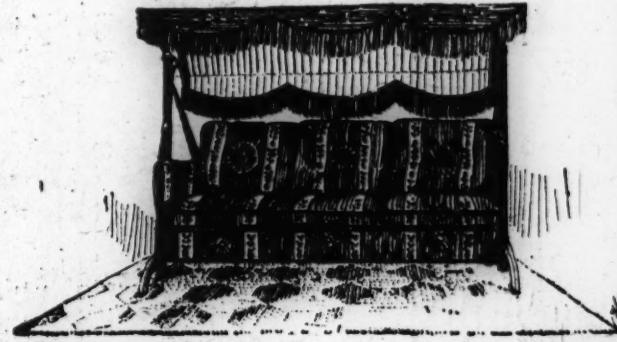
(Fifth Floor)

Decorative and Restful Furnishings

for the country or seashore residence

There are crisp, fresh Draperies, Lawn Umbrellas, Couch Hammocks, Willow and Reed Furniture, and innumerable other conveniences to insure comfort during the warm days.

(Fourth Floor)



TWILIGHT TALES

The Old Man in the Little House

You might have thought it was a bird-house, rather a large bird-house. It stood on a post nine or ten feet high, with a little platform round it, and the post stood up on a green lawn. The house was painted white with green blinds and a red roof, like the big house that stood on the same lawn, and nobody lived in either house in winter. Then the doors and windows of the large house were tightly boarded over, but the little house had no door that opened and shut, and all winter the snow blew into it. When the snow melted and ran out it was as good as a spring housecleaning. But when summer came both houses were occupied.

"The old man has come! The old man has come!" cried Katharine, who had been to the grocery for a pound of butter and a package of salt, and found Henry and John swinging on the gate when she got back.

"How do you know?" asked Henry.

"Saw him," said Katharine, "hiding from the station on top of a pile of trucks. But he didn't see me. He was looking the other way."

"I'm going round there to see him this afternoon," said John. "You two can come if you want to. I'm going to take him a cookie."

"Well, you're not the only person who can take that old man a cookie," said Henry.

"I don't believe he'll remember us," said Katharine. "But perhaps he will."

"I guess he'll remember a cookie," said Henry.

"Last spring he shook hands with us all round and seemed real pleased to see us," said John.

"We'll go round right after school," said Katharine. "I can hardly wait to speak to him."

So after school was over they went round, and each carried a cookie. They went out of their gate, and along a street toward the ocean, and along another street that went over a hill, where there were summer cottages, and some of them were being opened for the summer, and some were still all boarded up tight.

"I wonder where the old man has been all winter," said Katharine.

"I expect he's been traveling with his family," said John. "Maybe he's been in Europe."

of the post. The post stood not far from the street.

"He's there," said Katharine. "I see his string hanging out through the door."

"He'll look out in a minute," said John.

"Old man! Old man!" called Henry.

And sure enough a small face with very old-mannish-looking white whiskers peered out through the door, and then out came what looked like a little old man, but a very lively one, for he climbed down the post and ran to meet John, Henry, and Katharine.

About a little mouse.

There is something very taking.

He looks so wise and elderly.

His solemn head a-winking.

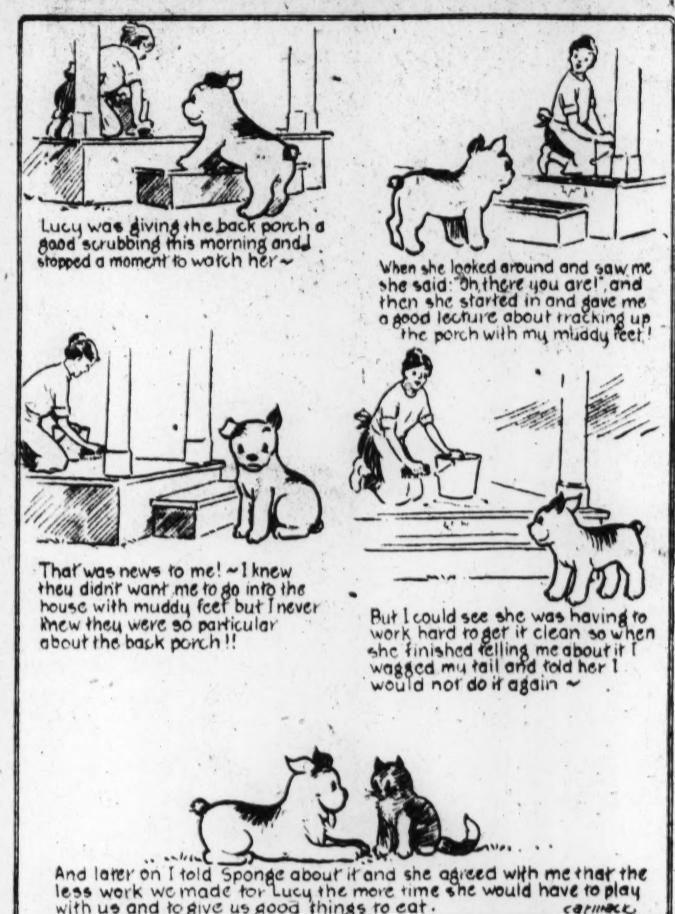
He is a good gift to see you.

He is a good gift to see you.

And then holds out his little paw.

What do you think of that?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Railways of France Substituting Electric Traction for Steam Power

Coal Imports Obviated, as Equivalent of 24,000,000 Tons May Be Obtained Annually From Rivers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, May 25 (Special Correspondence)—A vast transformation of the French railways by which electric traction will be gradually introduced, has already begun.

The plan now in course of execution affects 5,625 miles of railway, fairly equally divided between three companies, the Midi, Paris-Orleans and the P. L. M. (Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean).

Those who have recently traveled in the Basque country and in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, have found all along the railway evidence of the work which is being done to install electric traction by utilizing "white coal" furnished so abundantly in the Pyrenees.

There have been erected reinforced concrete standards at regular intervals from Bordeaux to Bayonne. Between Bayonne and Toulouse the cables have been put into position. In various sections considerable progress has been made. At first experiments have been conducted which have proved to be successful, and already electric trains are running between Dax and Tarbes. There is also being worked a line from Perpignan to Villefranche-Vernet-les-Bains, and from Villefranche to Bourg-Madame.

"White Coal" Utilized

Naturally, the Midi railway is particularly well situated and can utilize the "white coal"—as the waterfalls are called—without much trouble, but this is only part of the great scheme for electrifying many of the railways of France. It is estimated that it will take 15 years to realize the whole project, but beyond the present project there looms ahead another and a much vaster plan which the Ministry of Public Works has in mind and has studied for some time.

The P. L. M. was the first of the great French railways to electrify one of its lines—the Fayet-Saint-Gervais-Chamonix line. This was as long ago as 1893; but progress thereafter was slow. The P. L. M. estimates that by the end of next year the line from Culoz to Modane will be run by electricity, and the lines Lyons-Geneva, Lyons-Grenoble, Lyons-Marseilles will follow.

The Paris-Orleans Company is electrifying a third of its system. The power will partly be derived from the Auvergne mountains, and partly will be generated near Paris. It is hoped

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erable outlay of capital is involved, but in the long run France will greatly benefit, and, with the proper utilization of its resources, will become one of the richest countries economically in the whole of Europe.

Quietly, without ostentation, much has been done during the last few years to equip the country industrially. The electrification of the railways is only one aspect of the problem which has been lost sight of abroad because of the more pressing problems of reparations and of French finance.

BRITISH COTTON MEN OBJECT TO SHORT TIME

MANCHESTER, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—Short-time working is not proving so popular among the operatives of the American spinning section of the cotton industry as it is with the employers, and the recent announcement of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation that the movement is to be continued till the end of September has stirred the Executive Council of the Oldham Cotton Operatives' Association to circulate the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labor, and the members of Parliament, for Oldham and district.

The circular, which asks for Government and Parliamentary help, describes the condition of the operatives as deplorable, but fails to offer any definite proposal as to how this help could be rendered. The figures are stated to be half-time working has reduced the 160 figure which had roughly reached to 30, or 20 points below the 1914 figure of 100, which is the pre-war basis with which present wages are compared. In addition to this the cost of living is about 73 per cent above that of 1914. The Prime Minister, the Labor Minister, and two of the M. P.'s have replied sympathetically and promised to give whatever help is possible.

Two important electric power stations in the Pyrenees have arranged with the Midi railway to utilize its transmission plant to transport power from the Pyrenees stations to Bordeaux at the rate of 10 centimes per horsepower. The companies are selling 100,000 horsepower to the city of Bordeaux for 16 centimes the kilowatt-hour.

The authorities consider that by such developments as these, France will eventually be able to become economically self-sufficient. It will not be compelled to import coal, as at present, and it is obvious that the importations of coal greatly affect the commercial exchanges, to the detriment of France.

M. Le Trocquer, who was Public Works Minister for nearly 4½ years under successive governments—thus constituting a record—is chiefly responsible for the economic development of France in this direction. Although he is no longer Minister, it is to be hoped, and it is indeed certain, that his successor will carry on on the same lines. Naturally a consid-

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MOTORISMS

AUTOMOBILE production in the United States for the first five months of 1924, reported to the directors meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, is 1,742,832. This figure is the best that has ever been recorded for the initial five months of any year and is 94,000 above the total for the similar period in 1923. Coupled with favorable reports from abroad, for an optimistic outlook, it is believed that the May production of 301,200 is entirely satisfactory from every angle. The continued rainy weather in many parts of the country indicated a lower May output. The above figure is 19 per cent under April this year and 22 per cent under May of last year.

It is expected that the settlement of the tax question in Congress will have a stabilizing and encouraging effect on trade.

One of the French manufacturers, offset the high cost of petroleum by inventing a motor employing gas produced by charcoal. In trials organized by the Automobile Club of France recently for the most satisfactory fuel, this was the most economical and productive. The new system occupies little space, and is said to be simple and easy.

Until the separation question has been settled, the council of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the organizers of the Olympia Automobile Exhibition in London, have resolved that the admittance of German and Austrian automobiles and accessories be deferred.

Geneva Admission Cards

It is well to know that at the frontiers of the Canton of Geneva admission cards, available for three days are issued at a charge of 5 French francs, exonerating motorists who do not possess the triptyque from the necessity of depositing the amount of the Swiss customs duty. If a motorist wishes to prolong his stay in Switzerland, he may, before the expiration of the three days, obtain a triptyque from the Touring Club Suisse, Place du Commerce, the Automobile Club, 3 Rue du Mont-Blanc. This being inconvenient he may deposit the amount of the Custom House duty and replace his temporary card by a passavant at any custom house in the Canton. During the summer months the travel especially by American motorists, is heavy in Switzerland, and increasing every day.

Contrary to the general belief that prices on automobiles in the United States would be increased the first part of June, manufacturers have decided to hold to present schedules until July or August at the latest. Production will be generally curtailed, along the lines enabled by the dealers, leaving their stock before the price rise. There is no doubt that schedules upon which present prices have been based are too severe, and manufacturers who have closely analyzed the domestic and foreign markets, believe that the industry in general must retrench. Losses will be absorbed by the makers temporarily, until competition increases in proportion to the business. Prices in the lower and higher classes will show very little change, the effect coming in the \$1500-2500 cars.

Autos in New Zealand

There are 50,000 Maoris on the island of New Zealand, most of whom are great believers in the automobile. Many of them not only own pleasure cars, but also employ trucks and tractors in development work. The Minister of Railways and Public Works is very progressive, and due to his efforts whenever rail operations seemed to stand still, the drivers would pick up motor highway transportation as a feeder to existing railways. There are about 500 garages and repair shops in the country, which is much too few, even at the present time. Road building is progressing rapidly under a main highway act passed in 1922, providing for control of roads throughout the country, and a short time ago a bill was introduced into the legislature to provide for the establishment of a national road commission.

At the beginning of the present year no less than 12,081 cars and 485 cycle cars were registered in Algeria.

We are more efficient gardeners we might have planned better. We might have cleared our land and turned it into open spaces and arranged to plant cabbages after peas and lettuces between the tomatoes. By more faithful tillage we could squeeze up on our planting spaces and make room for several rows of warm early land potatoes. But there are many things we want to grow in it. Now we admit that any farmer can grow as good potatoes as can, and when he has paid his expenses. But when it comes to strawberries and asparagus and green peas and sweet corn, we yield the laurel to none. Furthermore, we can afford a satisfying supply of these good things only by raising them ourselves. So we have planted the best of the garden to every average-sized family. And there are more beef cattle than cows. Yet dairy cows have been increasing in number and kind and rank in the middle of the last century. And other live stock has not kept pace with the increase in dairy cattle. Apparently at an earlier period it took two or three head of cattle for every individual in the land to maintain the food supply. As it is, the number of seven-tenths of the tillable land of America is given over to feed animals.

The trend in America is toward increase of tilled land at the expense of pasture, but it is quite a gradual trend.

But when the population of the country reaches 300,000,000 (perhaps in 1930) we may have to reduce our acreage to break the price of newsprint and a new situation has been created with keen interest locally. It is said that the next few days will decide whether there is to be any change.

FASCISTI SAID TO COVET MALTA

Elections in June Will Furnish Test of Islanders' Leaning Toward Italy

MALTA. May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Political interest in these islands is now centered on the elections, which are due to take place next month, and much activity is being manifested by all parties. There are four parties who are putting forward candidates: the Union Political (the party in power at present), the Constitutional, the Nationalist, and the Labor.

Most of the programs are chiefly of local interest, but there are two points deserving wider notice. The first is the question of compulsory education, which is advocated by most parties, but is opposed by the Ministerialists. The second is that of the relations between Italy and Malta. Since the Fascisti came into power there has undoubtedly been a great growth of imperialism in Italy, and in many responsible quarters longing eyes have been cast upon Malta as one of the main pivots of the Mediterranean Sea.

In support of their contention that Italian penetration in Malta is a definite part of the Fascisti policy, the Daily Malta Chronicle, the organ of the Constitutionalists, has reproduced a letter purporting to be from the president of the Bologna University to the "Academical Teachers of Italian Language and Literature" pointing out that it is of the highest importance that the chair of Italian literature in the University of Malta be filled by an Italian. This letter further states that the Italian Ministry were prepared to consider the supplementing of the salary and that applicants for the post might telegraph to the Royal Council for Italy in Malta.

The desire for the annexation of Malta by Italy is undoubtedly reciprocated by a minority of the Maltese, mainly among the Nationalists. They urge their unity of race, religion language and customs. But of these only two hold water, religion and customs. The Maltese are of Phoenician, not Latin, origin and the Maltese dialect is universally spoken, although Italian is the official language of the law courts and other places. And although the Maltese may have more in common with the Italian than with the British, only a small minority of them fail to recognize that they are far more happy and prosperous under the British flag than they could ever be under the Italian. They petitioned Europe in 1814 for British protection, and very few voices have ever been heard regretting it.

Field Marshal Lord Plumer and Lady Plumer leave this month on the termination of his five years' governorship of these islands. They leave amid universal regret, having won the respect and affection of all sections of the community. Maltese and British, Lord Plumer has undoubtedly been one of the most hard-working and successful governors in a long list of distinguished officers.

NEWSPRINT PRICE CUT TALKED
MONTREAL June 7—According to current reports in the street, one of the largest consumers of newsprint in the United States has been making strenuous efforts to break the price of newsprint and a new situation has been created with keen interest locally. It is said that the next few days will decide whether there is to be any change.

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NATION'S WOMEN TO PLAY BIG PART AT G. O. P. SESSION

Granted Equal Footing, They
Will Fight for Vital Issues on
Convention Floor

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 7.—Republican women expect to have their status defined at the national convention in Cleveland. About 125 women will be delegates and more than twice that number alternates. In addition, there will be more than 1000 women in attendance, to show their interest in the party.

The Republican women have been laboring under the handicap of having only associate representation on the national committee. This is to be changed at Cleveland and women will hereafter be on the same basis as men in the councils of the party.

A survey of the country has been made during recent months under direction of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the executive committee which has its headquarters at Washington, and the work of organization perfected. All sections have been covered except those spots in the south which are hopeless from a Republican viewpoint. Women have been well represented in the recommendations that have been sent in to the Policies and Resolutions Committee and which have now been tabulated and sent to Cleveland.

Women will appear at the hearings to urge the importance of law enforcement, protection of children, a World Court, and other matters regarding which they believe the party should go on record. Some of the large organizations like the League of Women Voters, will have definite programs covering a number of points. The Woman's Party will ask for an endorsement of their equal rights amendment.

Times May Show Change
In former days the men used to be candidly bored by the women who appeared time and again to urge that the Republican Party take a strong stand for prohibition or for woman suffrage. Today the women are more likely to be impatient with the masculine attitude. Nowadays, committee members are all polite attention, whatever their real feelings may be. At the meeting of the national committee held here a few months ago the women were graciously permitted to meet with the men, although they were only associates. In general, however, the women while making the best of the situation, have felt that they were at a disadvantage in not being recognized as regular members. The only point at which they can compare themselves favorably with their Democratic sisters, who are at least nominally on a parity with the men, is that each Republican woman delegate can cast a full vote, while some of the Democratic women, owing to increase in the size of state delegations, have only a fraction of a vote.

Women hold two places as officers on the present National Committee. Mrs. Leonard G. Woods of Pittsburgh is second vice-chairman and Mrs. Christine Bradley South of Kentucky is assistant secretary. In addition to Mrs. Upton, the following women are members of the executive committee: Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson, California; Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minnesota; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Mrs. Henrietta L. Livermore, New York; Mrs. Medill McCormick, Illinois; Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, New York, and Mrs. South, Kentucky.

Chosen on Their Merits

The delegates represent all types of women and a great variety of interests. By far the larger number of them were chosen because of their own merits and not because they are the wives of men high in the councils of the party. From the debatable land of the northwest, Mrs. Julia H. Elliott, a delegate at large from North Dakota, writes:

"I am just a farm woman born and raised in one of the oldest towns in North Dakota, taught school for several years, married a farmer 18 years ago; and have lived on a farm near Hillsboro ever since. Busy farm life has not prevented me from being active in all movements which were of any civic value, however, and I am vitally interested in politics, especially so because of farm conditions here in the northwest, which affect our schools, our churches, and our whole social structure."

Swinging to the Far East, Miss Katherine Byrne of Putnam, Connecticut, delegate at large from Connecticut, represents the business element, being treasurer and general manager of one of the largest dry goods stores in the Putnam section. She has served on the state central committee since 1920, both in an appointive and elective capacity. She has been very active and prominent in Grange work in the state.

From Minnesota will come Mrs. Thomas Mohr, who has been since 1919 an active Republican worker in her county, district and state. She campaigned in the state in 1920 and 1922, and was the first woman sent to the Republican State Convention from Goodhue County; is a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Minnesota. On March 7 she was chosen a delegate from the Third Congressional District of Minnesota to the national convention.

Then there is Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, of New York, who as Pauline Morton, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, was popular in the Washington official set. She is now the wife of one of the leading bankers of New York City; and Mrs. John T. Pratt of New York, and Mrs. Vincent Astor is an alternate from Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Mrs. Henry Leroy Lewis of Connecticut represents the college girl type now turning to politics. She is the daughter of an army officer and a graduate of Vassar, was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, 1923-24, and a member of the Commission for the Codification and Revision of School Laws of Connecticut, appointed by General Assembly, 1923-24.

Mrs. Everett Colby of New Jersey has, with her husband, been identified with state politics.

Mrs. Draper Smith, delegate-at-

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Unseen Audience of 20,000,000 to Hear Convention Speakers

Photographs, Messages, Speeches
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CLEVELAND, O., June 7 (Special)—

Twenty million people will hear the voices of the speakers at the Republican Convention, according to G. T. Harkness, vice-president of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, in charge of radio, who is here conferring with the committee in charge of broadcasting the convention. It will be the biggest broadcasting event that has ever been attempted, he said. Receiving stations in New York, Providence, Schenectady, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Hastings, Neb., Kansas City, Cleveland, Washington, and probably Cincinnati and Minneapolis, will get the proceedings of the convention and relay them simultaneously.

James L. E. Jappe, local convention secretary, explained the arrangements to a Monitor representative. The amplifier on the stage will carry the voice direct to the microphone at the west side of the Public Auditorium. An observer at the east side of the stage will announce the names of speakers and explain the applause. The music of the band at the rear also will be radiated.

Edwin D. Barry, safety director, and Jacob Graul, chief of police, have ar-

anged for roping off an area outside

of the public hall where 100,000 persons may follow the proceedings.

No such elaborate system for the transmission of news has ever before been set up as is being planned by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in the large exhibition hall in the basement, where spaces have been partitioned off for

the press and committee rooms. Stairways have been cut from either side of the platform for use of the correspondents.

Radio photographs will be taken and transmitted and motion pictures of the scenes in the Convention Hall sent off by airplanes stationed at landings on the lake front close to the hall.

Then the whole Nation may listen in on the Republican Convention.

COLLEGE REPUBLICAN CLUBS TO BE ACTIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Thousands of men and women students at colleges and universities throughout the country will take an active part in the coming presidential campaign as members of College Republican clubs, organized under the direction of the college bureau of the Republican National Committee. Over 150 of these clubs are now under way as a result of the movement launched by the committee to establish them on a permanent nation-wide basis. By the first of September it is expected to have 500 additional clubs organized, including nearly every college, university, normal school and secondary school in the country.

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VICE-PRESIDENCY TIMBER PLENTIFUL

(Continued from Page 1)

M. Butler, the two generalissimos of Calvin Coolidge's political career. From Smith College Dr. Burton was drafted into the presidency of the University of Minnesota, where he was on duty until 1920, when the University of Michigan obtained him as its chief executive. There he controls the affairs of a student body of nearly 10,000 and a faculty of roundly 700 members. Dr. Burton is regarded throughout the American academic world as an administrator of unusual capacity.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7—Leaders of the Republican Party are giving a great deal of thought to the vice-presidential candidate to be nominated this month. In past conventions the vice-presidential nomination has been a hit and miss affair. Occasionally the delegates nominate a man who appeals to their fancy, irrespective of the pre-arranged program of the party leaders, as the Republicans did in 1920.

This year things are different. The party leaders, particularly those who come from the central west, foresee a possibility that the presidential election will be thrown into Congress, which never before in their lifetime has appeared imminent. Should Robert M. La Follette carry enough states to get, say 90 electors, there would very likely be a deadlock in the electoral college, and no election of President would ensue. It would then go to the House of Representatives of the present Congress, where the balance of power is held by insurgent Republicans, who are La Follette followers.

Possibility Is Considered

The next step would be for the Senate to elect a Vice-President from the two candidates having the largest number of electoral votes, and he would automatically become President. Now the best informed students of political history do not think that such a state of affairs will be brought about by the elections next November, nevertheless it is a possibility, and the leaders are being more meticulous than ever in making a choice of the vice-presidential nominees. Nor is Senator La Follette any less concerned in this matter, because, absurd as it may seem, he and his advisers are of the opinion that the ticket which he heads will be one of the two highest from which choice would have to be made.

President Coolidge and his advisers have been making a very careful canvass of a number of gentlemen for the second place on that ticket. Geography plays a prominent rôle in their calculations. It will not do, they think, to have another eastern man on the ticket. New England already has too prominent a rôle in the present Government, and party leadership. They must turn to the country west of the Alleghenies.

Beveridge and Watson

Ohio does not seem to offer any available candidates but in Indiana there are two, Albert J. Beveridge, a former senator, and James E. Watson (R.), the senior Senator. From the standpoint of political expediency Mr. Beveridge has qualifications which Mr. Watson lacks. Early in his career he joined the ranks of the progressive Republicans and is favorably looked upon by thousands of voters of the persuasion. On the other hand he has twice suffered defeat at the polls in his candidacy for major offices, once for Governor and once for Senator, at the hands of Samuel M. Ralston (D.), junior Senator from Indiana.

The President's advisers as well as other party leaders think that it would be better if possible to have a vice-presidential nominee who is practically certain to carry his own state. Senator Watson is also laboring under a handicap of his own choosing, since he has seen fit to ally himself with a certain organization in Indiana that is bound to weaken him with the voters in the rest of the country.

Frank O. Lowden of Illinois from being on the side lines by his own choice, has been brought into the foremost place among the candidates for the Vice-Presidency by the President's own action. Both he and Herbert Hoover were unwilling candidates. Their names were used because it was believed that they would strengthen the ticket, not because they wanted to be Vice-President.

In the light of Mr. Lowden's sudden leap to first place, the other candidates are now regarded as little more than "also rans," men who will receive a complimentary vote and who may be kept waiting in case of conditions requiring a change. That is what happened to Mr. Lowden four years ago when the Presidential nomination was in view.

It was not likely to happen this time. The announcement that he is the President's choice seems to clear the air and is greeted with the greatest satisfaction. His own wishes will have to be put aside in the light of demand that he run with Mr. Coolidge. No one is more delighted over the turn than Mr. Hoover, who, while he sympathizes with Mr. Lowden is glad to see the nomination diverted from his country.

CANADIAN MILITIA ACT MAY BE MODIFIED

OTTAWA, Ont., June 7 (Special)—

A resolution to amend the militia act so as to permit the attorney-general of a province, upon the requisition of a judge, to call out troops in aid of the civil power, was moved by E. M. MacDonald, Minister of National Defense, in the House of Commons. The resolution, which was carried, provided that after so doing the attorney-general should have an inquiry made into the circumstances within a few days, and that the cost of employing the militia should be borne by the province.

Mr. MacDonald said 11 calls had come for the military within the last 10 years; that it was not fair that the district officer commanding should be compelled to judge whether or not the seriousness of the emergency required a callout. He said that the attorney-general was in a position to know if the available police force could cope with the first situation or not. The bill was given first reading.

National Figures Regarded as Vice-Presidential Possibilities at Cleveland Convention



without reason, to have a good deal of strength there.

Kansas, another pivotal state, also has a vice-presidential candidate in Arthur Capper (R.), Senator. He says that he does not want the office and would prefer to come back to the Senate as a plain member, but if it can be shown him that the good of the party is at stake, there is not much doubt that he would bow to the will of President Coolidge and the other leaders. As head of the Farm bloc in the Senate, and the consistent friend of the farmers, his nomination would of course be based on the theory that he could bring back into his fold many of the Republican farmers who are now inclined to be recalcitrant.

The Republican leaders, and especially President Coolidge, would find a good deal of solace if Judge William S. Kenyon of Iowa could be induced to accept the nomination, but of that there seems to be little hope since not long ago he declined a Cabinet post on the ground that he did not care to leave the bench or to engage in active politics again.

Hoover and Borah

In canvassing the field to try to find men of presidential caliber to accept the second place on the ticket, the friends of President Coolidge have suggested Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho. Mr. Hoover's ability and policies are well known. But Mr. Hoover does not want the nomination, the vice-presidency itself would irk a man of his active nature, and there is no doubt that he would consider that he was making a real sacrifice to party loyalty if he should finally be drafted and should accept.

President Coolidge and his friends all believe that Senator Borah would be a great asset on the ticket. Independent of party as he has always shown himself, he nevertheless has never strayed beyond the Republican fold, not even in 1912. He has made a name for himself in the Senate that has won him thousands of friends all over the country. There are many who think that he has presidential aspirations of his own, but those who know him best say that is not true. The state he comes from, Idaho, is not particularly important from a political point of view, but Senator Borah's political strength lies in the country as a whole and not in any particular locality.

He does not want the nomination, and his friends feel quite positive that he would decline the honor if the offer is actually made to him. He has been consulted by President Coolidge on many vital issues, and there is no doubt that he would be entirely acceptable as a running mate, but his personal inclination is to return to the Senate, where he thinks he can perform the greatest service to his country.

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Coolidge Takes Dictation From None But Coolidge

Only Man Behind the Throne Is President Himself, Observer Writes—Frank Stearns Next

Passing the understanding of the great majority of men and women is the friendship which exists between President Coolidge and Frank W. Stearns of Boston, merchant, graduate of Amherst College and loyal citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts because he loves its traditions and what it has stood for.

It was their common reverence for and devotion to government, and its upholding which furnished the cement which bound fast together these graduates of Amherst. It is pretty well known now that the Coolidge-Stearns alliance was the outgrowth of legislation favorable to Amherst, that Mr.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Koussevitzky's Concerts at the Paris Opéra

PARIS. May 26 (Special Correspondence)—A large audience as usual attended M. Koussevitzky's concerts at the Opéra. But if it was large it was also discriminating. It did not applaud emphatically everything M. Koussevitzky chose to produce. If some things were loudly acclaimed others were very coolly received indeed. M. Alexandre Tansman's "Légende" could not, we think, have been expected to be received flatteringly; it was not. This "symphonic poem" opened with a slow passage in which the harp itself succeeded in being discordant. Then there was an animated passage with shrieks and growls, with antagonistic instrumental timbres and unpleasant rhythmic devices. M. Tansman is a Polish musician of value but ill-assimilated Stravinskyism produces curious phenomena. M. Tansman would do well to beware of imitation.

The great event of the Koussevitzky concerts was the production of Arthur Honegger's "Pacific (231)," a "symphonic movement" composed to the glory of locomotives. M. Honegger "passionately loves locomotives." For him they are "living beings." "Pacific (231)" is the type of locomotive "for heavy loads at high speed." Nobody better than M. Honegger could express the living and formidable beauty of the organism. In this "symphonic movement" M. Honegger did not attempt imitation of the noises of a locomotive. His aim was to "transcribe into a musical work a visual impression and a physical joy." The composition does not indeed arouse puerile visions. It is lyrical, essentially musical, robust and bold. It opens with the slow and majestic pulsation of the engine. Then the movement, like the speed of the train, accelerates until it becomes a thunderous trepidation, until it reaches "the lyrical state, the pathetic solitude of a train of 300 tons launched in the dead of night, at 100 miles an hour." Then with gradually decreasing power the movement slows down, the brakes subdue all this dynamism, the monster triumphantly arrives on broad and sumptuous tune.

Rhythm is the overwhelming element in M. Honegger's composition. It is impressionistic music whose effect is overwhelming. With a simplicity of means neighbor to perfection, it opens new horizons. The audience was carried away and gave a loud ovation to the composer, who so successfully interpreted the rush so characteristic of the time in which we live.

M. Prokofoff is another "jeune" who early in life forced admiration. He is an acrobat of the piano. His virtuosity is stupendous and singular. He is an equally astounding composer. His music may not please everybody. He is a virtuoso-composer as he is a virtuoso-executant. The new version of his Second Concerto played at the Koussevitzky concerts testified to incontestable gifts. He is served by extraordinary technical resources. He is a master of rhythm. But behind all that there is not much solid musical substance. He too borrows from Stravinsky. Indeed Stravinsky is scarcely ever absent from any program of modern music.

As a set-off M. Koussevitzky interested the Concerto Grossso in E. minor of Pietro Locatelli, the eighteenth century Italian composer and violinist. It is an admirable symphony for string instruments and harpsichord. There are no traits of virtuosity or innumerable artifices such as are found in his violin music. All is of grave beauty. The music tells of human aspirations and regrets. It is the noble and serene expression of a great sorrow which keeps its majesty and whose lines are not disturbed by the movement.

"L'Amour Sorcier" of Manuel de Falla once more enchanted the audience. It is an altogether admirable music. Its fine intelligence and esthetic sense, its well balanced though ardent Hispanism, its rich orchestra and stirring rhythms were warmly appreciated.

As for Moussorgsky's "Tableau d'une Exposition," so cleverly orchestrated by Maurice Ravel, it was exquisitely rendered by M. Koussevitzky and his orchestra.

S. H.

Fifth Goossens Chamber Concert

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON. May 23.—The fifth, and final, Goossens chamber concert for this season took place at the Royal Hall on May 14, with a program, devoted mainly to wind music, that fell short of the vivid entertainment provided by some earlier concerts in the series. The playing of the London Wind Quintet, though quite fair and well-intentioned, would hardly have transported with joy the renowned Mr. Pepys (like that wind music at the King's Theater which "was so sweet that it ravished him and indeed, in a word, did wrap him up" till he "remained all night transported"), while the composers were very tame lions indeed and roared like Bottom—gently as any sucking dove."

Mild, polite, prettily palpable were the Divertissements by Roussel and the Quintet for Wind Instruments by Lefebvre which began and ended the program, and Eugene Goossens was prevented by unforeseen circumstances from presenting his new Idyll for Wind Instruments and Piano. This was a pity; it might have suited the difficult collection of instruments better than the substituted suite of three movements by Scarlatti in an arrangement by Ronald Greenbaum. And it might also have represented Goossens himself better than the two new Ballades (slight things) which were given their first performance by Sidonie Goossens.

Of the songs sung by Cedar Paul to

At 81 East Avenue
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of oils, pastels and etchings by Maxim Leibold, June 16th to 21st,
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various accompaniments, "Love's Minstrelsy," by Vaughan Williams, was finest in substance, but badly sung, while the group of songs by Eugene Bonner (first performance), with Wind Quartet accompaniment, was silly and "chick," but cleverly sung. An unaccompanied song by Herbert Bedford, with Lines of Music from "Twelfth Night," pleased by the aplomb of the composer's design.

M. M. S.

Toronto's New Symphony Concludes First Season

TORONTO. June 2 (Special Correspondence)—The New Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Luigi von Kunitz, has carried through to a successful conclusion its first season, and a strong effort is now being put forward to obtain funds that will make it possible to put the work of the organization on a better financial basis.

The New Symphony Orchestra represents the results of the efforts of the musicians themselves to give the city a permanent orchestral organization.

There was very little money behind the organization, so the musicians had to earn their bread elsewhere. That is the reason why the series of concerts arranged by them took the form of twilight affairs, given between the hours of 5:15 and 6:30 p. m. Twenty of these concerts were arranged, and they were popular priced. The twilight concert idea was an experiment, but it proved successful. The audiences were always large and for one or two of the most attractive programs came close to capacity of the largest concert auditorium in the city.

Towards the end of the season, the large crowds that attended the "Twilights" forced the men in charge of civic affairs to pay attention to this effort to give orchestral music to Toronto. The Mayor gave him assistance in the organization of a special committee which will have charge of a campaign to support the band.

There have been many old favorites on the twilight programs, like Tchaik-

kowsky's fourth and sixth symphonies, Mendelssohn's Scottish Symphony, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, one of Mozart's, one of Brahms' and a couple of Beethoven's. Considering the conditions under which the men work, the results have been most acceptable. The string choir in the band, which numbers about 70 pieces, are excellent. They have, of course, done a large number of short compositions, ranging all the way from Beethoven's "Leonore" overture to Tchaikowsky's "1812," which Mr. von Kunitz made even more melodramatic than usual.

An effort was made to introduce as many numbers by Canadians as possible. The "Macbeth" music by Clarence Lucas was given in one program, and at another, a "Romance" by W. O. Forsyth was heard. It had been played by German orchestras, but never before in Canada. Mr. von Kunitz played his own tuneful violin concerto as part of another "Twilight." Oddly enough, the concerto was quite new to Canadian audiences, though Mr. von Kunitz has played it in Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other cities.

Two interesting numbers heard for the first time anywhere were a piano concerto by Colin McPhee and an orchestral overture by Dr. Ernest Macmillan. Mr. McPhee played his own composition, an ultra-modern piece with no melody and plenty of dissonance. Mr. McPhee has since gone abroad to study composition in Paris and London. Mr. Macmillan's effort was impressive and musically without proving even mildly inspiring.

The other Canadian represented was Mr. F. Macklem, the composer of a piece entitled "The Broken Rose," a long recitative with an accompaniment resembling a tone poem as a background. It related the war-time woes of Belgium, and the subject was treated in an obviously heroic manner. It must be admitted that the theme is passe, even now, after less than 10 years, and there was nothing in the music to put into the story the breath of new life. Still all the Canadian music had local interest, even though it may never stir much excitement in other lands.

F. J.

Wisconsin Art Exhibition

MILWAUKEE. June 2 (Special Correspondence)

ALTHOUGH paintings can never be catalogued in geographic pigeon-holes, an exhibition such as the annual show of Wisconsin painters and sculptors in the Milwaukee Art Institute well may serve as an index to the trend of artistic activity in the middle west.

A stranger might have been surprised at the uniform excellence of an exhibition so local in character, representing some 75 artists from various parts of the State. It had a convincing sort of vigor which was directly attributable, no doubt, to the artists' self-confidence and independence, and to their welcome freedom from faddism. If the word serious were not so traditionally academic in implication, one would like to say that the canvases represented serious work—serious, in that the artists seem to have passed the stage of idle or youthful experiment, and are working like men who have a definite task to accomplish and are thoroughly familiar with their materials.

"Early Breakfast" by Austin Saeger, received the Milwaukee Art Institute medal. The subject itself is far from striking, but the canvas was so alive with throbbing reds and yellows that it naturally assumed the central place on the gallery walls. A man with a sun-burned face and white beard leans over a table spread with a red cloth on which are set a loaf of bread and a thick crockery cup. The subject is a homely one, but significant as a portrayal of the sturdiness and determination that have dominated the men in America who have breakfasted early in order to be at the job of running the railroads of the country, digging its ditches and cultivating its fields. It is a picture, in a word, of everyday life—everyday life appraised at its own worth and presented on the merit of its intrinsic dignity.

A unique entry was a group of miniature figures carved from soap by Miss Stella Harlos, a student in the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee. There were three pieces, none of them more than four inches in height, but through these three soap groups Miss Harlos achieved rhythmic composition which interpret the inherent dignity and beauty of the human figure.

In addition to the group of artists like Frank Spicuzza, H. J. Stoltenberg, Raymond Stelzner and Peter Rotter, who have won recognition in Milwaukee art circles, the exhibition included canvases from the younger artists of the State who are manifesting increased sureness of method and aim from year to year.

The jury of selection was composed of Mrs. Frances Cranmer Greenman of Minneapolis, Allen Philbrick of Chicago, and Miss Emily Groom, Raymond Stelzner and Gustave Moeller of the Wisconsin Society of Painters and Sculptors.

Light on the walls, the canvas achieves a lyric quality which has permanent charm.

Another artist who seemed to have captured the secret charm of yellow sunlight was Gustave Moeller, whose canvas "Winter in the Village" took its mood from the patches of sunlight that enhanced the surface of rows of village houses facing a gray stone bridge.

Gerrit Sinclair, the only Milwaukee artist represented in the Pittsburgh international exhibit this year, had two rhythmic landscapes in the exhibit. Taking a bit of shoreline from a Wisconsin lake, Mr. Sinclair worked out studies in vibrant blue tones which have the lustre of jewels.

The exhibition of Wisconsin sculpture was distinguished by its wide range of subject and its variety of treatment. First award was given to Miss Lillian H. Zimmerman for the head of a child which she called "The Young Pugilist." There was a quality of warmth in the clay which resulted from a happy combination of facile modeling and whole hearted sympathy for the easy vigor of childhood.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Music in a Glass House

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, May 20

IT WOULD be extraordinarily difficult to find anywhere in England either a composer or an executant of ability who has not at some time or other bought a railway ticket to Bournemouth. There, in a glass house, among the pines, by the sea, it has been possible to watch English music develop from a weakly, ill-nourished seedling into the hardy and flourishing plant we know today. When Byron said that "Truth is always strange; stranger than fiction," he did not, of course, foresee the work of future women novelists; but perhaps stranger, even than the fiction of Miss Dorothy Richardson and Miss Ethel Sidgwick is the fact that an English seaside resort should attempt to cater for the entertainment of visitors by offering them the work of English composers.

In 1883, the Town Clerk of the Corporation of Bournemouth, just as any other innocent town clerk might have done, wrote to Dan Godfrey I, Bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, asking for his terms to supply a small band for the Winter Gardens. Rumor, according to him, had it that, among his father's unanswered correspondence, Dan Godfrey II came across the Town Clerk's letter and, acting upon parental advice, offered his services. Unconsciously the Corporation accepted them, and soon under the glass roof of a building which had failed to pay even as a circus, there were heard strange sounds such as never before greeted the ears of astonished Town Councillors. You could, as it were, hear English music growing. From Oct. 14, 1895, to Dec. 31, last year, 642 different works by British composers have been played in this real conservatory of native music, of which 153 were actual first performances. Perhaps only those who have discussed art intimately with Mayor and Corporation can take the full measure of such an amazing achievement.

How It Was Done

How has it been done? One reads eagerly the 327 pages of Sir Dan Godfrey's "Memories and Music" (London: Hutchinson & Co. 18/-net), in the hope of discovering his secret. Sir Dan gives two descriptions of himself. A retiring drummer paid him a "spontaneous compliment which I deeply appreciated, when in his bluff and hearty way he gave his opinion of me in the following manner. 'He's hot stuff, but he's just!'" The other is a semi-portrait of the work of the 12-year-old son of Jean Sterling Mackinlay, the well-known ballad singer: "The R. H. Dan Godfrey always appears to me to have a determination. He has a very great musical mind. He conducts extremely well to my mind. He is moderately tall and has very long legs. He does a lot of concert work. He is quite thin in parts. He spends most of his time conducting. He has very high-colored cheeks and long fingers. He works very hard at time. He is very well-known to the town of Bournemouth. His face has now become very serious, as a lot of work depends on him."

Without being "hot stuff," just, and "having a determination," even "a very great musical mind" would be of little use in establishing and preserving reciprocity between such diverse elements as a seaside public, a municipality, ratepayers and an orchestra, to say nothing of touchy composers and "star" virtuosos. Perhaps one little incident reveals something of Sir Dan's modus operandi. At a British music concert, Sir Hubert Parry asked him why on earth he included a certain popular lady who gave "songs at the piano." "I replied, 'To give more variety.' But this was not the whole truth. I wanted to make sure of a good audience, for I knew that British music, even in 1910, was not a sure magnet, and that its well-merited popularity would guarantee a full house and welcome for our leading composers."

A struggling playwright told us the other day that when he sought Bernard Shaw's advice, the latter assured him that it is "much more important not to be a fool than to have much talent. Sir Dan Godfrey, being like Shaw, an idealist and therefore intensely practical, has never, as have so many musicians, believed in giving expensive concerts to convert the fireman, cloak-room attendants, program sellers and a handful of bored musical critics, to a belief in the merits of English music. For that purpose an audience inside concert hall is more useful than any number of those who enthusiastically stay outside. As Lord Howard de Walden once asked, how can a man appreciate oysters if he has never tasted them? If people cannot swallow serious music without the aid of performing elephants, why disdain the help of these obliging creatures?

Lord Berners and Omar

Two of Sir Dan's most interesting chapters are headed, "Where British Music Stands" and "Life and Music." He pays a tribute to England's "female orchestral writers"—Dame Ethel Smyth, Dorothy Howell, Edith Swanson, Jane Joseph, and Marian Arkwright—who have helped to swell the representation of British music from an unsuspected and undeveloped source. There are also some shrewd criticisms of the younger generation.

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Richard Strauss' New Ballet

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, May 15

VIENNA has just passed through a 13 days' festival of Richard Strauss' music arranged in honor of the composer's approaching sixtieth anniversary. The Vienna Staatsoper contributed a complete cycle of Strauss' stage works, beginning with his early opera, "Guntram," and the Philharmonic Orchestra, alternately led by Schalk and by Strauss himself, performed the familiar symphonic works ranging from "Aus Italien" to the little-known "Solemn Prelude" which Richard Strauss composed 11 years ago for the opening of the Konzerthaus at Vienna, and which is a pompous revelry in brass instruments differing but little from the sort of pieces other composers have been wont to contribute for similar occasions for many years past.

The festival once more served to illustrate the astonishingly variegated career of this composer, whose early chamber music bears the earmarks of the romantic period, whose operatic development has alternately been influenced by Wagner, Mozart and Johann Strauss, and who now seems to have turned to the frivolous gaiety of an Offenbach, judging by the subject of his new opera, on which he is now at work and which is announced as a burlesque parody of the classic figure of Helena.

All of Richard Strauss, as he is today, and much of what he has been all through his life, is focussed and laid bare for the first time in his new ballet, "Schlagobers," the production of which was intended as the high point of the festival. It sheds new light on much that had seemed puzzling and erratic in the career of its composer. For the first time Richard Strauss throws the winds all pretension of intellectualism and, freed from any libretto charged with false profundities and pseudo-aesthetics, indulges freely in the better part of his musical self, "absolute music."

"Schlagobers" is a delightful and ingenious little work, and its scenario, for which Strauss has been his own librettist, is disarmingly naive. But notwithstanding certain old Teutonic prejudices, I consider that Strauss' talent is the more admirable for making so simple and unpretentious a book a little work of art by the mere beauty of his music. The first scene, ushered in by a little movement in "Biedermeier" mood, shows a Viennese pastry shop where little boys and girls, after partaking of the appetizing white nourishment which gives the ballet its name—Schlagobers or whipped cream—perform a little "Ländler." The following scenes are laid in the kitchen of the shop, where various sorts of pastries execute warlike dances to a strongly rhythmic Presto piece, possibly of satirical political intent.

A huge automaton in the garb of a giant cook is seen beating whipped cream in an enormous copper charger,

and as the "Whipped Cream Waltz" (strangely enough it is one of the weaker numbers of the score) unrolls, we are permitted to watch the fruits of his endeavor. Forty-eight lovely young girls, all clad in gauzy white laces, pour forth from the charger and perform a whirling dance, which is as charming a conception of whipped cream as one may wish for. In long series of beautiful stage pictures which Ada Nigrin, the designer, has outlined for this production, this is one of the most charming and original, and a triumph for the imaginative gifts of Heinrich Kröller, who has outdone himself in the groupings.

After some comedy scenes, comes a

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child in it—the child who, having been told it must not do a thing, promptly does it."

We learn that a day with Eugene Goossens covers a three-hour rehearsal, luncheon, cinema show, perhaps a gramophone session, dinner, an evening concert, supper and three or four hours' dancing. And there are some amusing stories of Josef Holbrooke—"without exception the most eccentric composer I have ever met." It was of Holbrooke, by the way, that Lord Howard de Walden once remarked: "I am genuinely attached to Josef—he is the only person who can still annoy me."

Although Sir Dan lives most of his time in a glass house, he is not afraid of throwing stones.

Mr. Petruskas has taken for the basis of his musical style. These ancient melodies are based on the old modes—the Lydian, Eolian, etc.—as well as on the pentatonic scale, a fact which gives them a distinctly exotic character—Indo-Aryan.

The plot of "Egle" is founded on a drama by the Lithuanian dramatist Gazutis and deals with the marriage of Egle, a moris, to Zalys, the god of the snakes. During the development of the plot various customs of pagan Lithuania, having reference to the celebration of the spring and autumn festivals, are introduced, and in this respect the opera resembles Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow-Maiden" and "Sadko."

Mr. Petruskas' career is no less interesting than his opera. Born in the Province of Vilna, he attended the Petrograd Conservatory, where he was a pupil of Liadoff in composition and Rimsky-Korsakoff in orchestration. Always an ardent patriot, especially as regards the preservation of the Lithuanian language and literature, he was obliged to wander in foreign lands as long as his country remained under the domination of the tsars. These years of wandering were passed in Switzerland, Italy, France, England and the United States. He is now contemplating a return to his native land, where he has been offered the post of general music director of the state opera at Kovno and lecturer on aesthetics at the state university. Besides "Egle," upon which he has been engaged intermittently for the last 11 years, Mr. Petruskas has written numerous operas and has made an important collection of Lithuanian folk songs.

An Exponent of the Concert Band

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, June 5

BANDMASTERS ought to assemble in international conference, according to a view which Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor of the summer concerts in Central Park, expressed to me the other evening, in order that a standard scheme of band instrumentation may be agreed upon. Under present conditions, he pointed out, we have one type of band in the United States, another in Great Britain, another in France, another in Germany and another in Italy. A different thing for each national taste and temperament; which seems to account for the neglect of the band on the part of composers, as a means for setting forth their ideas. For if there is one thing above all else a composer desires, it is to have his music played with the exact sonorities he prescribes.

And how would a work scored after the rules and practices of Paris, for example, fare when adapted to those of Washington, London, Berlin or Rome?

The difficulty resides somewhat, I gathered from Mr. Goldman's comment, in the military tradition that weighs upon the band. You usually see bandmen in uniform. Well, just as surely as a country dresses its soldiers on parade in a particular cut or color of suit, so surely does it want the band on the march to have a specific and, forsooth, official sound. But what Mr. Goldman wants to see generally established is the concert band.

If we could have it on a basis of instrumentation as inviolate as that on which the orchestra stands, we should find composers eager, no doubt, to write for it.

Now a standard, international formular of band instrumentation is perhaps a long way from realization. Moreover, a repertory would probably be many years in developing. And the multitude of existing, meanwhile, to hear some music from the band, however constituted. Unless Mr. Goldman has mistaken notion of matters, it wants that music to be of a first-class sort, to be, indeed, the very kind of music that those persons enjoy who attend the concerts of symphony orchestras. Wherefore, he has got together as large a library as may be of arrangements of orchestral master-works for band.

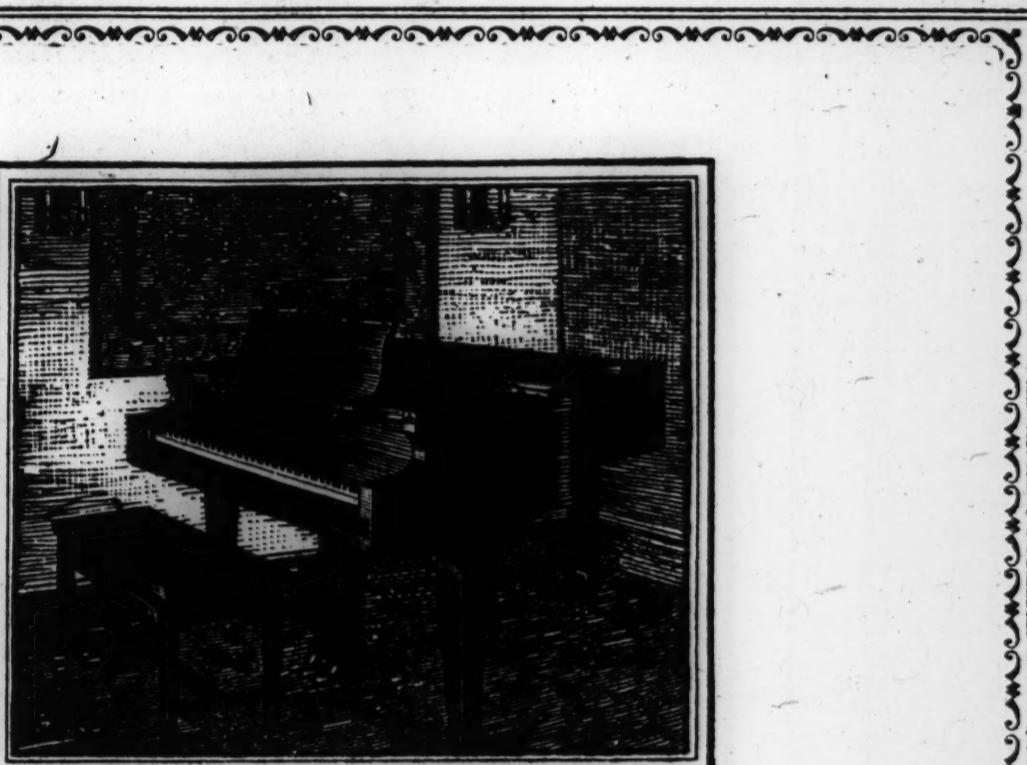
"When academic building operations put an end to the Green, I was able to move the concerts to the Mall in Central Park; and now, in the seventh season of the plan, I am presenting 60 players in a bandstand, the gift of Liszt ever sat down at his desk in the employ of a publisher and scribbled band transcriptions at so much per page. But Mr. Goldman assured me that hand arrangers from time to time emerge who show the quality of artists. And he named for one of them, Franz Henning, who early in his career was a bandmaster in Germany and later was an oboist in the United States. Henning transcribed a great number of orchestral works and left them for the most part in manuscript. Mr. Goldman has lately acquired the Henning manuscript scores and is testing some of them with the Central Park audiences.

"I began giving concerts on the Co-

lumbia College Green," said Mr. Goldman, "with 20 men playing, and no bandstand. I was supposed to give programs for the professors and the students and their friends, though anybody could enter the grounds and listen who liked. I gave four concerts to write for it.

"Now a standard, international formular of band instrumentation is perhaps a long way from realization. Moreover, a repertory would probably be many years in developing. And the multitude of existing, meanwhile, to hear some music from the band, however constituted. Unless Mr. Goldman has mistaken notion of matters, it wants that music to be of a first-class sort, to be, indeed, the very kind of music that those persons enjoy who attend the concerts of symphony orchestras.

"I have gone in for an evening schedule from the first. At evening, people come to hear and without other purpose. At evening your crowd asks for big things. Don't talk about 'popular music.' People like a rag-time piece for a month and then never want a note of it again. They hear a classic overture or symphonic movement, and they like it forever."

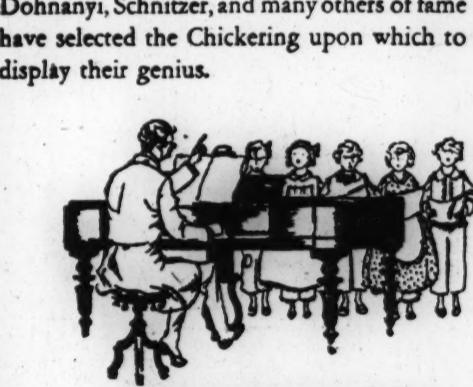


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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Rediscovery of America

Silvos America is discovering America. This is perhaps the great significance of the numerous books that have begun to pour from press and bindery with messages of new visions and mounting aspirations. True, this latest discovery is not, even of itself, a new thing; Messrs. Brooks and Frank and Lewisohn and Macy and Spingarn have long been writing, each in his personal way, of the coming dawn. Around them, however, a new and—it is important to remember—an especially articulate generation is growing up. They are mapping out that declaration of intellectual independence which was already being called for by Edgar Allan Poe; they are, in their words, carrying the war "into Africa."

Each has an idiom peculiarly his own; there is Rosenfeld's conscious touch of older, more leisurely times; Brooks' careful, placid, even hesitant air; Lewisohn's soft, melodic nicely; Frank's strained, esoteric poetic prose. Yet can one really say that in the case of any of these men there is a merely mannered style? I think not. They simply have ceased proclaiming that the style is the man and have said so implicitly in their actual writing; in which they are unlike so many of the professoriate, who proclaim that the style is the man and then proceed, almost the entire faculty of them, to write in a school rhetoric as if they were all one and the same fellow.

There is, in Mr. Frank's book, another engaging quality: his readiness to admit early misjudgment, to revise himself. His book is made up of material that appeared before the present era of enlightenment, when he was but as a voice crying in an inarticulate wilderness. Now the voice has become a choir and a few clearings have been made in the virgin forest. And Frank, reviewing himself of the earlier years, takes the opportunity of bringing himself up to date. At the end of each chapter, which is printed as it originally stood, he adds in italics a correction of his former position.

Mr. Frank wants a criticism that shall be characteristically American, and he asks for critics with a similar national interest. His conception of the attitude needed is that of a "criticism which is the determining of potential values, not the harping on values already spent; criticism which is the lifting up into experience of the mind of the impulses that make men write and read; criticism which shall draw the battle line, direct the blows, and release at last our intellectual youth from the confusion of its larval struggle into the joy of consecrated war."

I. G.

What the World Reads

ONE of the most diverting sections of the "Poetic Edda" is the lay entitled "Rigsthula." Rig, which is probably a Celtic word, has been identified with Heimdal. In the lay there are 48 stanzas of four lines each. About 10 years ago, Jeppo Askaer (Danish) set out to write a modern "Rigsthula." He completed his work in 1918. It contains 100 stanzas of eight lines each, and deals with the genesis and evolution of the peasant class. Entitled "Heimdal's Wanders" (Heimdal's Wanderings) it is a glorification of the Danish farmer or rustic class, and, while not equal to its prototype, as a poetic creation it is superior to it in wealth of imagery and description of relevant regions in Denmark, and is a reassuring sign that democracy, strong now in Denmark for years, is destined to become still stronger. Justland has never had a greater compliment paid it than Mr. Askaer has formulated in this democratic classic.

Two things have recently happened which show how American literature is winning world attention: Kurt Wolff of Munich has published a collection entitled "American Poets."

G. C. G.

Poetry, Ben Trovato

Padraig Colum introduces Joseph Auslander's first volume of verses with a recital of the gifts the Muse has bestowed upon him: abundance, mastery of phrases and of graceful old verse forms, delight, high-heartedness, and the ardencies of youth. Rich, rich gifts for a lyric poet, one thinks, and reads to find immediately a gift of words. The first verse proclaims it: "The world's the freebie's wounded heart I know." And those that suck the slow irresolute gold Out of the daffodil's heart: cool words that hold The crushed gray light of rain, or liquidly blow The wild bee droving home across the snow. Of rippled wind-silver: or, uncontrolled, Toss the bruised aroma of pine: and words as cold As water torturing through frozen snow. And so through all the songs of sea and country, birds, dawn, rain and love. The secret, one learns, is the joining of a word describing one kind of impression to that describing another kind, as in the "crushed gray light of rain," "snarl of jagged gusts," "the bitter swift green dusk." Sometimes this method is carried too far, as in "Black-eyed starlight dimmed; a voice blushed timidly"; a line from the title poem.

The gift of phrases, praised by Mr. Colum, one finds also; at its best in the much quoted description of Yusef,

consisting of 70 poems of 30 authors, including Masters, Kreymborg and Byssner. And the Wave, published by Steen Hinrichsen of Copenhagen, is written exclusively by young writers of Chicago.

There should be a demand for a translation of Prof. M. G. Schybergson's "Finlands Politik Historia, 1809-1919" ("Finland's Political History, 1809-1919"), published by Söderström of Helsingfors. This great work of 440 pages tells the entire story of Finland under Russia, and as an independent country. It also gives a studied review of the question that arose recently, and which has even now not been entirely disposed of, regarding the Aland Islands.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

Dull Yellowish Gray

Country People
By Ruth Suckow
Alfred A. Knopf
\$2.00.

After reading her novel, we should not advise Miss Suckow to join the trek of her fellow-Iowans toward southern California. We doubt if she would feel at home there. Migrants who had preceded her might resent her picture of their native State. Other Californians would perhaps wonder why on earth she wanted to write such gloomy books in such a sunny world.

For "Country People" is not a

uthor gets her rebellious plot in hand, and works it out with some approach to skill.

Despite these shortcomings, this is not a novel to be lightly dismissed, for the feel of reality is there. These are genuine, living people, and if their language and manners are obviously "dressed up," that may well be forgiven in a young author who evidently feels that she must put her class' best foot foremost.

One feels that Miss Faust will do much better work with experience; for while she is deficient at present in the narrative art, and is unable to paint a single dramatic scene, she has a fine analytical grip on the elements of character and a delicate charm.

H. H.



Reproduced From the jacket of "Country People"

Mr. Hewlett as Essayist

Last Essays
By Maurice Hewlett, London: Hodder & Stoughton, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

As an essayist, Mr. Hewlett was no less original and delightful than as a novelist, while in some respects he may be said to have been even more successful in the former rôle.

As a writer of fiction Mr. Hewlett's artistic successes were definitely confined to his novels of the Romantic Age, and by these novels he will be remembered. Where he attempted to depict modern life, as he did in many of his later works, he failed by comparison with his earlier efforts. He was neither so convincing nor so artistic when he dealt with contemporary conditions. Steeped in the sentimentality of by-gone days, he was an ideal romantic writer and though for want of a better word we have called him a novelist, it is obvious that the title does not altogether fit him. He was something more in "Richard Yea and Nay"—something less in "Halfway House."

But that he was an essayist of more than ordinary merit can hardly be denied. That he could write with equal authority and assurance on matters ancient or modern is also abundantly evident, and that as a stylist he had no serious contemporary rival is hardly overstating the case. His style, shorn of the quaint decorative effects which he so constantly used in his works of fiction, is at once gentle and masterful. His choice of words is singularly happy and the turning of his phrases exquisite.

The present volume affords ample evidence of the wide range of the author's interests and of his extraordinary versatility as an observer of his fellow beings. His studies of contemporary English village life are remarkable, while his knowledge of social organization and social tradition in rural England was evidently profound. His natural sympathy for peasant folk undoubtedly helped him to understand the problems peculiar to their life and station, but something more than a mere friendly interest in their condition must have prompted Mr. Hewlett to probe so deeply into the manner of their existence.

In writing on literary matters, Mr. Hewlett is hardly less brilliant and original. His essays on Flaubert, George Sand, Beaumarchais and a score of other romantic figures of the past are delightfully executed.

G. C. G.

cheerful novel. It is really stretching a point to call it a novel at all. It is the chronicle of three generations of a family of German settlers, a plotless tale of hard, narrow, commonplace lives, unreleaved by beauty. The method a little suggests the older Russian, but so far from being an imitation, it is clearly of the soil of the middle west. It is the one style, you feel, that could have projected the life depicts. "Yea, Kaeferheren's done pretty good here. Well, he's a worker all right."

Even in drab life in a drab country, the desire for beauty blooms briefly. One of August Kaeferheren's children, Mary, loved to read. "Ach, what do you always have to be reading for?" the others said. Mary would have liked to go to school in the town, "but August couldn't see but that they got about as good as what they get in town. All they needed, 'anyway.' So Mary eventually married, like her sisters, a farmer.

The war brought the older people a hurt, sorrowing, bewildered wonder." August experienced a "puzzled incredulity" when he heard a young farmer and church-member all his life, was called "Hun" by small boys.

His wife, Emma, "worried about the boys," two of whom were drafted.

The war ended, the boys came home.

Everything went on about as before.

Material comforts were introduced, but nothing more. The children mostly continued farmers. Except Johnnie, who went into the garage business, and Marguerite, who went to Rapids City and became a stenographer. She had always been different, anyway.

Johnnie and mother moved into town, built a house. There, finally, Emma was left to herself and her wife with a neighbor. "Well, we've all had our troubles. I say we ought to be thankful we've got good homes and children to look after us if we need it. Ja, that's true, too."

Nothing conventionally inspirational about all this. Yet here, you feel, is a sincere piece of work, instinct with pity, voicing a protest for the inarticulate.

L. A. S.

The Negro Speaks

There Is Confusion

By Jessie Redmon Fauset, New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

This is the first novel of a young Negro writer who has set herself the task of interpreting to the world the ideals and aspirations of the social upper crust among American Negroes.

Miss Fauset's book shows promise of great powers. It is sincere and honest work, marred by the errors of inexperience. In the early part of the book the plot is at loose ends. After some strenuous trying, the au-

thor gets her rebellious plot in hand, and works it out with some approach to skill.

Despite these shortcomings, this is not a novel to be lightly dismissed, for the feel of reality is there. These are genuine, living people, and if their language and manners are obviously "dressed up," that may well be forgiven in a young author who evidently feels that she must put her class' best foot foremost.

One feels that Miss Faust will do much better work with experience; for while she is deficient at present in the narrative art, and is unable to paint a single dramatic scene, she has a fine analytical grip on the elements of character and a delicate charm.

Raw Material from Gorky

Fragments From My Diary

By Maxim Gorky, London: Philip Allen, 10s. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., \$2.50.

Gorky, as he tells us at the end of this book, had wanted to call it "The Book of the Russians as They Have Been," but decided that such a label would sound too "oleom." It is characteristic of him to err on the side of over-modesty with regard to his own work, and the present title gives no indication of the importance of this contribution to a literature he had already so enriched.

Fragments they are, dealing with a great variety of subjects, but they lack nothing of the intellectual vigor, the profound knowledge of human nature, the beauty, the pathos and the irony, which the writer has expressed in his earlier works. We find him here, for the most part, at his old custom of watching people and letting them talk. "Strange people live in that town," he observed of one of the places he visited. And we know that wherever Maxim Gorky went, he would find those strange people, would draw them out with quiet, direct questions and make them tell him not only of the strange things they had done, but still more of the strange things they had thought, which, however foolish or extravagant, or wise, or terrible, he considered gravely and without surprise. Wherever he went he was studying his fellow-beings, peasant or shop-keeper, tramp or professional man.

Other Russian writers have revealed startlingly the life of their own people, but perhaps no other has lived so close to them or looked them so long and so steadily in the face as Gorky. That he schooled himself into this attitude, unblinking, dispassionate, toward the tragedies of the Russian peasantry to which he belonged, we cannot doubt. But this is not to be mistaken for indifference; we can see all through these fragments, written before the war, during the war, and in the midst of the revolution, that Gorky is determined not to allow his own feelings to interfere with the narrative, throwing either light or shadow across the stage. Each vivid snapshot, often grim and terrible, tells its own story and illuminates the character of the Russian people, the history they were making, helplessly, at the dictation of forces always too gigantic and later too rapid for them to comprehend.

Of the future of the Russian people, whom he believes to be exceptionally gifted, Gorky is confident. Profound student as he is, he does not seek to draw conclusions from his storehouse of experience or to give any least hint that he speaks as one who knows. But at the end of these fragments, he does for one moment pause and prophesy on the future of these people to whom he belonged.

"I think that when this marvelous people," he wrote in the one personal

stress is laid on those frequently reappearing statistics showing the disparity in wealth among different classes of Americans. It is not pleasant to recall that in a great democracy the largest single income equals the total income of 2,500,000 persons. According to figures of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, Mr. Myers shows that 60 per cent of American wealth is now owned by 2 per cent of the people, and 65 per cent of the population together own only 5 per cent of the wealth.

Mr. Myers links up these facts with his demand for a more equitable distribution of industrial authority. R. L. S.

For Democracy in Industry

Representative Mr. Myers, executive secretary of the board of operatives in industry

Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N. Y., declines

to comment on the side of the plant pertaining to their own interests.

Industry is an autocracy at present. Mr. Myers contends a benevolent autocracy, it is true, in many cases. Beginnings of plant industrial government are seen here and there. Through employee representation, the technique of which is explained in an admirable discussion, Mr. Myers says is failure to grant Labor the stake in business that it is entitled to. His solution would be industrial democracy, in other words, giving the workers a voice in all the affairs of the plant pertaining to their own interests.

Mr. Myers has sharp criticism for employers who simulate their form of industrial representation in their plants while using them really to attack trade unions. The "master and servant" status as expressing the relationship between Capital and Labor, which is still recognized by American courts, comes in for attack.

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SWIMMERS TO BE CHOSEN TONIGHT

Selection Committee to Name 24 Men for the United States Olympic Team

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—The United States Olympic swimming team will be selected here tonight as the climax to the three-day program of final tryouts in six speed and three diving events. Two days earlier and the speed races were scheduled for the final day of competition and the Olympic selection committee of which J. T. Taylor of Pittsburgh is chairman, will go into session immediately after the last event to pick the 24 men who will go to Europe. The American Olympic Committee will certify the selections made at a meeting in New York Sunday.

Three Olympic records having been bettered in three of the four speed events on today's program. The 200-meter breast stroke and the 200-meter free-style race to determine the relay teams are the two speed events scheduled for today, while final tryouts in both fancy and plain high diving were to be held.

The 200-meter race for relay positions held forth promise of being the most brilliant event of the meet. Among the swimmers in the relay positions are John Weissmuller, D. P. Kanamoku and Sam Kahanamoku, Warren and Pua Kealoha, Lester Smith, who yesterday broke the Olympic record in the 400-meter race, Norman Ross, and a host of other nationally and internationally known speed swimmers.

Remarkable performances featured the Friday races, Olympic records being better in the two Olympic events held, while John Weissmuller set a new world's mark in the 50-meters free-style open event by winning it in 25.15s. Swimming the 400 meters in 3m. 10.5s, Lester Smith broke the Olympic record that has lasted since the 1912 games. Warren Kealoha contributed the third record-breaking performance in the 100-meter back-stroke event when he bettered his own Olympic record of 1m. 14.2-5s. by 1.2-5s.

PENN CREW MAKES VERY FAST TIME

Washington Eight Slowly Getting Into Form

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—The University of Pennsylvania crew's recent time trial of 15m. 58s over the Hudson River course is causing uneasiness among the three crews competing in training for the intercollegiate regatta of June 17. No other crew will admit having attempted a trial, but watches on shore have clocked no other boat over the course in less than 18 minutes.

Although there was considerable rain yesterday the river remained calm, and Penn's record was broken by a boat having hard workouts. Russell Galloway, Washington coach, held his boats to short spins. J. C. Rice, Pennsylvania coach, hoped to complete 100 miles before tonight.

F. C. Miller, head coach of the Columbia crew, sent his eight out for about 11 miles yesterday at a slow pace, secured four wins in speed racing. Washington for the first time showed its form in a sprint yesterday afternoon when, after a five-mile spin, Coxswain Donald Grant '24 hit the pace up to 40, the boat exhibiting much the same form which gave it a victory last year over the University of Pennsylvania. M. Uhlrich '26 remained at stroke, appearing better than Thursday. The junior venture looked none too well in the afternoon workout.

Wisconsin is showing poorly in the workouts thus far. Coach Vail seems unable to maintain his boat on an even keel. His boat, the "Garrison," has Vail located the trouble at No. 5. He is making daily shifts in an effort to remedy the cause. Time Cardinals went for a long row yesterday afternoon up the river. On the way back they picked up going under the bridge, but splashed considerably.

HARVARD CREWS IN FIRST TIME TRIAL

RED TOP, Conn., June 7.—Coach E. A. Stevens put his varsity and second varsity crews through their first time row on the Thames yesterday afternoon. Both crews paddled down to the railings opposite the mouth of the river and rowed up with a following wind and slight tide.

The second crew secured a slight lead at the start, but the varsity soon made up the distance and the crews rowed to the mile mark with very little difference between them. At the point the varsity increased their rate a little over a length. Although the second crew put on a spurt at the finish the varsity was about a length ahead at the two-mile post.

P. Morgan's "Corsair" is expected to take the Harvard crew as has been Morgan's custom for the past few years. The fathers of the varsity gams will also be Mr. Morgan's guests. A week from Sunday the first varsity will be the guests of Harald Vanderbilt on his schooner Vagrant.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	16	.62
Chicago	26	18	.58
Brooklyn	22	19	.56
Cincinnati	20	21	.54
Pittsburgh	20	22	.47
Boston	18	22	.44
S. Louis	19	24	.42
Philadelphia	14	26	.35

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6.
Chicago (New York train).
Pittsburgh (in train).

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA AGAIN DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia0 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—7 17
St. Louis2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 6—9 2
Batteries—Ring and Wilson; Delaney, North, Doak and Gonzalez. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Pherman.

BRAVES TAKE FINAL GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston0 0 0 0 2 1 2 4 1 13
Cincinnati0 0 0 0 0 3 6 3 9
Batteries—Benton, Genewich and O'Neill; May and Wingo. Umpires—Sweeney, Hart and Quigley. Time—1h. 35m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	40	21	.62
Seattle	32	27	.54
Vernon	33	28	.54
St. Louis City	29	30	.48
Portland	28	32	.48
Sacramento	28	32	.46
Los Angeles	26	35	.42
Oakland	26	36	.41

RESULTS FRIDAY

Oakland 15, Portland 8.
Seattle 4, Vernon 3 (19 innings).
San Francisco 4, Salt Lake City 2.
Sacramento 2, Los Angeles 6.

SYRACUSE CREWS EXPECT TO REDEEM THEMSELVES

Coach Ten Eyck Is Working Oarsmen Twice Daily—Leave for Highland-on-Hudson Monday

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7 (Special)—On Monday the three crews—varsity, junior and freshman—which will represent Syracuse University in the Intercollegiate rowing regatta to be held on the Hudson River, June 17, will leave here for their quarters at Hillair, Highland on the Hudson. When these crews take the water at this, their last regatta of the year, it will be the third in a series of meets which have represented Syracuse in the past. Every day all three crews take the water in the morning and afternoon.

In the varsity contest for the Poughkeepsie regatta Syracuse has drawn No. 1 lane, which is nearest the shore. Last year the University of Washington held this position and was victorious. In the junior and freshman contests the crews hold No. 6 lane, while the freshmen have No. 2. Numbers 2 and 3 are considered the favored courses. The holders of these are Washington, last year's victor, and the University of Pennsylvania, winner of the American Henley. No. 2 lane is known as the "ribbit foot" position, for records of previous regattas show that the second lane has produced more winners than any other.

So far only one shift has been made in the seating arrangement since the Navy regatta. This was in the junior varsity boat on June 4, but Coach Ten Eyck states that it is merely an experiment and coupled with the results of his observations in the last two regattas, M. G. Engren '26 moved from No. 6 to stroke, replacing M. H. McKee '24. A. R. Thompson '26 took Engren's seat at No. 6. If the shift in the stroke position should prove permanent, McKee doubtless will be given a place somewhere in the boat, possibly freshman ranks. He is a husky boy from New Jersey, and never rowed before coming to Syracuse. There has been no shift in either the varsity or freshman boats and the present seating arrangements in these will remain the same. Asked if there was any foundation to the rumor that the junior boat would become the Varsity, Coach Ten Eyck denied such a change. The seating arrangement of the boats is as follows:

Position	Rowers
Stroke	R. H. Rogers '24; S. W. G. Lapham '24; R. G. F. Parker '24; M. J. E. Phifer '24; S. C. Parker '24; H. H. Brower '24; stroke, J. D. Howard '24; coxswain, Sidney Mang '25.
7	J. L. Davis '25; S. E. Lyons '25; J. R. Cochran '26; M. G. Engren '26; F. H. Engelhardt '26; 6. M. G. Engren '26; T. E. D. Parker '26; stroke, M. H. McKee '24.
6	Freshmen—Bow, G. M. Nelson '24; A. C. Flieck '24; J. M. F. Sloat Jr. '24; J. F. Sloat Sr. '24; coxswain, Julius Anchorage '24; M. Pitch; coxswain A. R. Travis Jr. '24.

Although it thus has two defeats on its record, Syracuse is the favorite to win the regatta.

The Syracuse crews went to Philadelphia May 28 for the Henley Regatta and came in 11th. That afternoon received a bad defeat, finishing fourth, behind the University of Pennsylvania, Navy and Columbia. Beaten twice by the Navy, there was no question as to what was the better crew.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS LOWER

Recession of Traffic Volume Cuts

Road's Surplus

The New York Central Railroad Company's New England line, the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, shows in its earnings the effects of traffic recession. Gross of \$2,665,027 for April was \$678,200 less than for April last year, a decrease of 20.2 per cent. Boston & Maine's gross was off 15.6 per cent for the month and New Haven's 7.2 per cent.

Net operating income of \$330,137 contrasted with \$600,914 in April, 1923. Boston & Albany earned all charges, including rental, which of course means the dividend, with a surplus of \$81,310 to spare. In April, 1923, it earned a surplus of \$351,607 over charges and rental.

For the first four months of 1924 earnings were substantially below the corresponding period last year, although the percentage of decrease in the matter is not so large as for April.

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Keats's Confession of His Poetic Faith

NO ONE thinks of Keats as a critic. We think of him rather as the very incarnation of the poet whose soul looked out of her magic countenance, rapt in the dreams of imagination and impatient of theory. He is in fact the only one of the major romantic poets who has not left us permanent notable criticisms. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley all were the authors of extended systematic efforts to embody literary creed; and Byron has left us admirable vivacious judgments in rhyme, if not in more pretentious systematic prose. But when I asked an accomplished student of the romantic period if Keats had ever expressed any memorable characteristics of literature, he shook his head in perplexity. "I certainly can recall none," he said slowly, as if passing the whole slender body of the poet's work before his memory. "If he did, it must be somewhere in the letters."

There in the letters, indeed, I did come upon such utterances which almost makes me rank Keats with the others in critical power. Of course, we shall look in vain for a body of theory, but one who will explore the riches of the correspondence for the years 1817 and 1818 will find a profusion of startlingly fresh and trenchant suggestions about poetry, and invaluable intimate revelations of his own poetic mood and purpose.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of his first important poem which drew such withering fire from the professional reviewers he writes: "In 'Endymion,' I leaped headlong into the sea and thereby have become better acquainted with the soundings, the quicksands, and the rocks, than if I had stayed upon the green shore, and piped a silly pipe, and took tea and comforting advice."

Right courageous and manly is this confession. In the same letter he freely admits certain weaknesses in the poem, but he declares:

"I will write independently. I have written independently without judgment. I may write independently with judgment, hereafter." For (he continues), "The genius of poetry must work out its own salvation in a man. It cannot be matured by law and precept, but by separation and watchfulness in itself."

To his best loved friends, Reynolds and Shelley, are poured forth his inmost convictions about the supreme rôle of the imagination. This is the theme of one whole long epistle, in which he discloses the same exquisite sensibility and sheer wizardry of phrase which marks his verse. I quote just one perfect fragment:

"The simple imaginative mind may have its reward in the repetition of its own silent working coming continually on the spirit with a fine suddenness—to compare great things with small, have you never by being surprised with an old melody, in a de-

Florida Dusk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A seagull balances against the wind.
A pelican rides gravely on the bay.
The soft foot-pads of dusk move silently
Across the waters, where receding day
Has left a tardy shaft or tourmaline
That stains with faint, pink tints the tropic seas.
While Taurus, slowly rises with his wards,
The seven, sparkling sisters—Pleiades.

Franklin N. Wood.

Strange Blossoms

IT WAS still too early for the trees along the Dyers' Street in far-off Tunis to show forth their foliage. Nevertheless clusters of bright color swung from their branches and threw playful shadows on the white walls of the houses. To be sure, a strange spring with strange blossoms! They were all of wool and hung there to dry in the warm sunshine. These proofs of the dyers' skill and labor fringed both sides of the street and when the wind played the fringes danced up and down followed by their shadows on the pavements and walls; a jolly merry-go-round!

Later on these tresses of wool may be used to ornament the burnous of the Arabian woman. Or they will be turned into beautiful carpets and rugs and then spread out in the bazaars or "souks" for the traveler to admire and buy. And when the traveler returns home with one or more of these rugs, he has brought with him something that is sure to make him recall the Orient, its atmosphere of lassiness and hard work, its love of color, its sunshine, and why not—the dazzling play of light and shadow in the Dyers' Street at beautiful Tunis?

Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many assurances in the Bible to the effect that if we need anything and ask for it in prayer we shall receive it. Yet most of us have been through the experience—sometimes rather a bitter one—when we felt as if those many promises were mocking us; as if God were indeed afar off, too far off to hear our humble requests. We have naturally taken into consideration the fact that occasionally we have asked for things which would not have been good for us, or in some way we have asked amiss, and so have not received an answer to our prayer. There has been a feeling of uncertainty, a groping in the dark, and yet within a longing in the heart for a way out, a way of understanding, of knowledge, of some assurance that our prayers were heard—yes, and answered.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 2), "Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it." True prayer is a correct mental attitude, the constant earnest desire to do right; and those right desires bring their reward. To bring ourselves into harmony with God, with good, is to gain the understanding that sin, sickness, and sorrow do not belong to any of God's children, because they do not belong to God. This means that the whole basis of erroneous thinking must be changed; that love must replace hate, health replace sickness, joy replace sorrow; and so on.

We know that in God's kingdom there is no discord of any kind. And did not Jesus tell us that the kingdom of God is within us? Therefore, in His child there can be nothing but good. The discord and inharmony we seem to see around us are lies about God and His creation; and we can dispel them by knowing the truth, not by asking blindly that they be removed.

On page 12 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "It is neither Science nor Truth which acts through blind belief, nor is it the human understanding of the divine healing Principle as manifested in Jesus, whose humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth, of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love." Perhaps to some of us this may give a different idea of prayer from what we have previously held; but when we search the gospels and study the many works of the Master, we shall see that he uttered only words of loving assurance, which were followed by instantaneous healing.

Cannot we too turn to the loving Father with the same absolute confidence, knowing that now we are indeed "the sons of God," and that man's heritage is dominion? Thus we shall learn to make our "protests of Truth," and thereby dispel the illusions of material sense which have caused the seeming discord in our lives, wakening from them as we waken from a nightmare, to realize that they never really formed a part of our existence, because they were not of God.



The Dyers' Street: Tunis

Photograph by N. W. Lund

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his belief that he calls his rules "axioms," and enumerates them thus: "1st, I think poetry should surprise by a fine excess, and not by singularity; it should strike the reader as a wording of his own highest thoughts, and appear almost a remembrance."

"2d. Its touches of beauty should never be half-way, thereby making the reader breathless, instead of content. The rise, the progress, the setting of imagery should, like the sun, come natural to him, shine over him, and set soberly although in magnificence, leaving him in the luxury of twilight. But it is easier to think what poetry should be, than to write it—and this leads me to

"Another axiom—that if poetry comes not as naturally as the leaves to a tree, it had better not come at all—However it may be with me, I cannot help looking into new countries with 'O for a Muse of Fire' to ascend!"

These, I take it, will in successive form hold their own with the inspired utterances of our finest criticism. They represent the essence of Keats's faith, as is shown by many other supporting passages in the letters. In one place, for instance, he compares poetry to the flowers.

"How would they lose their beauty were they to throb into the highway, crying out, 'Admire me, I am a violet!' Done upon me, I am a primrose?" So, Poetry should be great and unobtrusive, a thing which enters into one's soul, and does not startle or amaze it with itself—but with its subject."

Do not these spontaneous expressions of his own deepest belief, penned in the character of the man, but also his poetry? And do they not place in a new light certain lines of his poetry which we may have passed over too carelessly? Consider the poem in which he reveals himself most fully, "Sleep and Poetry." Here with unforgettable, poignant eloquence he has concentrated the ruling passion of his life.

For ten years, that I may overwhelm myself in Poesy; so I may do the deed That my own soul has to itself decreed. . . . thought I do not know

The shifting of the mighty winds that blow.

Hither and thither the shifting thoughts Of man: though no great minist'ren reason sorts

Out the dark mysteries of human souls To clear conceiving; yet there ever rolls

A vast idea before me, and I gleam Therefrom my liberty; thence too I've seen

The end and aim of Poesy.

So, we know, he did keep faith with his high resolve in actual performance, and the performance stands out with new significance in the light of his clearly and frequently voiced convictions. Keats may not rank with the critics but he can give, as we have seen, a most coherent and impressive reason for the faith that is in him. It has been said that the volume of his work is small but that it should be encased in gold. Does not his poetic faith deserve the same honor?

P. K.

Music and Delph

YOU look up the name in the telephone directory. Yes, it is there—Dublin, Delph Merchant. You ask yourself if a delph merchant and a singer of Gaelic songs can be one and the same person? You had not associated common ware with music before, especially with Gaelic music.

So you call up the number, and a voice unmistakably Irish tells you that the merchant is out but—reassuringly—he will be back at such an hour. Something tells you that you are on the track of one of those unexpectednesses which are the charm of Ireland, and you set out to go and see for yourself.

The shop is in one of those crowded Dublin streets where half the selling and bargaining is done on the pavement. You pick your way through the medley of children and dogs, trams and newsboys, cars and flower-girls, and eventually you arrive. Poorly dressed women, with shawls closely drawn round their shoulders, finger the odd cups, and saucers and bargain with the assistant, while there, oddly out of keeping with his surroundings, serious of demeanor, is the friend you are seeking. Blue eyes and much fair curly hair, he is more like the picture you had formed of a Gaelic musician than of a delph merchant, and he seems constantly on guard lest a smile should escape too easily. Indeed you find yourself looking for that smile to come and wondering how long it will be in coming. Evidently it is never allowed to do more than peep out and then disappear. However, you have come to arrange a time and place to talk of Gaelic music, and you acquaint the merchant with the object of your visit. Immediately the smile gets quite out of hand and is only recaptured with difficulty.

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The little upturned faces peer into his: "The shepherd will now play us a dance," say they. The daisy whiteness gleams into his blue pensive eyes: "A dance! hush, my lambs are asleep," "Wake them, waken them," shout The daisies.

"Awake! play on, soft lute," And on his lute the shepherd plays "The sunbeam of the East."

An answering call tiptoes from the Mountain side: "Awake! awake!" And a lark takes it up in her song to the sun,

"Awake, awake, awake, awake—And the daisies sway with delight.

Now the lambs one by one have come out.

To pasture. The sound of the lute has ceased. The bleating of sheep. The lowing of the kine. Fill the air with contentment.

Katherine M. Hatch.

A Shift of the Wind

We had just gone down below for a moment to commune in a battened-down cabin, with a large white chart lying limp and damp upon a cold and clammy table under the light of a smoky lamp. Sprawling over that seaman's silent and trusted adviser, with one elbow upon the coast of Africa and the other planted in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras (it was a general track-chart of the North

Atlantic), my skipper lifted his rugged, hairy face, and glared at me in a half-exasperated, half-appealing way. We had seen no sun, moon, or stars for something like seven days. By the effect of the West Wind's wrath the celestial bodies had gone into hiding for a week or more, and the last three days had seen the force of the south-west gale grow from fresh, through strong, to heavy, as the entries in my log-book could testify. Then we separated, he to go on deck again, in obedience to that mysterious call that seems to sound forever in a shipmaster's ears. I staggered into my cabin with some vague notion of putting down the words "Very heavy weather" in a log-book not quite written up to date.

I arose suddenly and staggered up on deck. The autocrat of the North Atlantic was still oppressing his kingdom and its outlying dependencies, even as far as the Bay of Biscay, in the dismal secrecy of thick, very thick, weather. The force of the wind, though we were running before it at the rate of some ten knots an hour, was so great that it drove me with a steady push to the front of the poop, where my commander was holding on.

"What do you think of it?" he addressed me in an interrogative yell.

"Humph! that's just about where I reckoned we had got to."

The transparency and ingenuousness, in a way, of that delusion, the airy tone, the hint of already growing pride, were perfectly delicious. But, in truth, this was one of the greatest surprises ever sprung by the clearing up mood of the West Wind upon one of its most accomplished of his courtiers—Joseph Conrad, in "The Mirror of the Sea."

What I really thought was that we had just about enough of it. The manner in which the great West Wind chooses at times to administer his possessions does not command itself to a person of peaceful and law-abiding disposition, inclined to draw distinctions between right and wrong in the face of very force, whose standard, naturally, is that of might alone. But of course, he said nothing.

For a man caught, as it were, between his skipper and the great West Wind, silence is the safest sort of diplomacy. Moreover, I knew my skipper. He did not want to know what I thought. . . . The man, as a matter of fact, under no circumstances, ever cared a brass farthing for what I or anybody else in his ship thought. He had had just about enough of it, I guessed, and what he was at really was process of fishing for a suggestion. . . . And all I said was:

"The weather shall clear up with the shift of wind."

"Anybody knows that much," he snapped at me, at the highest pitch of his voice.

"I mean before dark," I cried.

This was all the opening he ever got from me. The eagerness with which he seized upon it gave me the measure of the anxiety he had been laboring under.

"Very well," he shouted, with an affection of impatience, as if giving way to long entreaties. "All right. If we don't get a shift by then we'll take that forecast off her and put her head under the wing for the night."

I was struck by the picturesque character of the phrase as applied to a ship brought in order to ride out a gale with wave after wave passing under her breast. I could see her resting in the tumult of the elements like a sea-bird sleeping in wild weather upon the raging waters with its head tucked under its wing. In imaginative force, in true feeling, this is one of the most expressive sentences I have ever heard on human

So, what care they, though their day be short, and many bear them away; To gladden the heart and the eye they grew. Their work is complete in the joy they knew: And their kin next year will bloom as fair For the many who make the pilgrimage there. God's apostles, fragrant and true bearing eternal joys anew.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924

EDITORIALS

IN THE last half-century, three vice-presidents of the United States of America have entered upon the tenancy of the White House. Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded to the Presidency upon the assassination of Garfield; Theodore Roosevelt, who as a result of a similar crime followed William McKinley; and Calvin Coolidge, to whom the responsibilities of the Chief Executive's office descended as a result of the passing of Warren G. Harding, form a group of Presidents of whom history has had, and will have, little but praise to record. And it is worth noting at the present juncture that no one of these men received the vice-presidential nomination as a result of any careful preliminary consideration of his special fitness for the office by the convention which selected him.

Of the three, Roosevelt was, of course, the most impressive and dynamic figure. His election to the office to which he had fortuitously succeeded was a great popular tribute to his extraordinary qualities. But Chester A. Arthur, though the historic conditions surrounding his Administration were not such as to give him any great prominence in the story of the White House, was nevertheless admittedly an able and dignified administrator, capable of meeting all problems which came before his Administration, and failing of renomination merely because of an intense factional-struggle within his own state. Of Calvin Coolidge, it is too early to do more than express the conviction that he has in his brief term of office manifested those qualities which go to make up a great president, and that, should he be elected, he will prove no exception to the rule that American vice-presidents have been found equal to all demands made upon them upon their accession to the highest office in the gift of the people.

History, therefore, affords something of a cheering reassurance at this moment when the Republican convention, at least, is about to center its attention upon the selection of a man for second place. There has been discussion of the need for educating vice-presidents. When it was announced early in the Harding Administration that Mr. Coolidge would be invited to "sit in" with the Cabinet at its official meetings, there was general approval of that action, as it was thought that it would peculiarly equip the Vice-President for the increased responsibility should he be called to the higher station. This expectation can hardly be said to have been realized.

The capacity Mr. Coolidge has shown did not spring from the experience he gained at the Cabinet table. Indeed, there has been a tendency on the part of his closest friends to emphasize the fact that his position there was so purely perfunctory that he had no knowledge of certain of the less creditable affairs of the Harding Administration, nor any opportunity to express disapproval of them. The qualities of sane and quiet judgment which he has manifested throughout his political career have been the dominant characteristics of his brief presidential term, and quite obscure any possible expert knowledge he may have gained by his presence at the council table. His strength lies in individual qualities of mind, rather than in any experience thus fortuitously gained.

In the choice of its vice-presidents, as in the appointment of its more prominent diplomats, the United States has been singularly fortunate. Without any formal system of selection the Nation has always so managed it that when heavy responsibility fell upon a representative at a foreign court, or when the toga of the Presidency descended upon the Vice-President, the man thus clothed with authority has always proved equal to the task. But this reassuring record does not make it the less desirable that both of the nominating conventions about to be held should depart from the former practice, and give to the choice of a vice-presidential nominee the most careful and judicial consideration. The need for this is perhaps more apparent today than ever before, because of the possibility that a break in the Republican ranks may result in the selection of a President by either the House or the Senate. Should it fall to the lot of the Senate to choose—the House having failed—the senators would be limited in their choice to the vice-presidential nominees of the two great party conventions.

THERE is scarcely a question which causes more anxiety to humanity in the modern world than the liability to unemployment. Most people would readily accept a relatively lower wage in exchange for absolute security that they will always be able to find a job. Yet unemployment is rife in almost every country today. There are still 1,000,000 unemployed in

Great Britain. Germany, now that the rentenmark has stopped inflation, is suffering very badly in the same connection. The towns in Russia are half empty. Even new lands like Canada and Australia cannot find work for their own children and still less for the immigrants who seek to enter from outside.

The root cause of unemployment, of course, is maladjustment of demand and supply. Under primitive conditions adjustment was comparatively easy. The village knew how much food it needed, what number of houses, how much clothing, what firewood, and so on, and so long as the forces of nature and climate did not interfere, it was not particularly difficult to adjust labor to produce the communal needs. Modern invention has greatly complicated the problem. People have congregated in large manufacturing towns, drawing their food supplies and raw materials from a distance. Farmers and miners have organized big-scale production, so as to sell most of their output to the towns in order to pay for the machinery and other things which they need.

Modern civilization has practically abolished famine and has mitigated the rigors of bad times by such expedients as insurance and doles. But the difficulty of adjusting demand and supply seems to be as great as ever, and is seen in the fluctuations in employment and in prosperity both in town and country, in the decades immediately before the war.

In recent years, too, the situation has been still more complicated by the developments in international transportation. There was a time when every nation thought that it could be self-contained, and by means of tariffs and other methods adjust supply and demand within its own borders. That is ceasing to be possible. Markets and sources of supply are now world wide. Even the United States, the largest economic unit in the world, is ceasing to be able to provide for all its needs or to consume all its products within its own borders. The war, by enormously aggravating the unemployment difficulty through the dislocation of the channels of international trade, proved how economically interdependent the great majority of the nations of the world have now become. It is no longer a question of adjusting supply and demand between town and country, but between manufacturing nations and nations devoted to the production of food and raw materials.

Wisdom obviously has a solution of this world-wide problem of unemployment. The primary need is a recognition that the root of the trouble is disregard of the Golden Rule. So long as individuals, groups, or nations, think of trade in terms of money or of making profits for themselves, the true law of supply and demand cannot operate. Selfishness produces confusion and dislocation in business as in every other walk of life. But as soon as people begin to think about trade in terms of serving their neighbor's needs and recognize that they can only expect prosperity themselves if they seek to bring it to others also, the adjustment of supply to demand begins to become easier and the maladjustment which seems to be inherent in the present system will commence to disappear.

Fortunately, more and more individuals are coming to see that Christianity affords the only solution of business problems, including that of the unemployed. And perhaps the most needed application of it at the moment is the creation of something like an economic league of nations. This would not be for the purpose of controlling international trade, but in order to collect information about industry in all countries, to collate it, and then give authoritative news to everybody as to how the world should be developed so as to avoid overproduction or shortage. Thus would a blow be struck at the biggest single cause of unemployment today.

PROONENTS of the "business-cycle" theory, that periods of industrial and commercial activity are necessarily followed by a diminished demand for goods that checks their sale and limits production, are busily engaged in charting the course of industry and trade in the United States for the next few months. Practically all the economists and financial authorities who have expressed opinions on the subject have referred to the popular tradition that the Nation's business is always unfavorably affected by political considerations during a presidential campaign. While there may have been good reasons in past presidential election years why production and commerce should be influenced by the uncertainty over the outcome, it does not appear that present conditions can properly be interpreted as justifying any expectation of a decrease in demand because of the remote possibility of a change in the national administration.

That the composition of the House and Senate should be changed so as to make possible the enactment of a tariff-reduction measure is hardly within the limits of probability, and even should there be a shifting of control in the Congress it is inconceivable that a bill materially reducing tariff rates would escape a veto by a Republican President. There is no other important economic issue at stake in the campaign, and, no matter what the outcome may be, there is no danger of hostile legislation that would injuriously affect transportation, industrial, commercial, or financial interests.

The "business-cycle" explanation of recurring industrial depressions is defective in that it appears to be chiefly concerned with production and distribution, and pays but little attention to the problem of consumption. Yet it must be evident that the whole system of productive industry rests, in the final analysis, upon the purchasing power of the consumers. It is their ability to buy that determines effective demand for commodities, and it is when this demand slackens that there occurs what is termed a "downward swing" of the business cycle. It would seem, therefore, that the really important consideration involved is that of the economic laws governing consumption, which, if clearly understood, should be an enlightening guide to the probable course of future industrial activities.

The productive agencies of the United States have been so developed within the past decade that, in practically every line of industry, the capacity for production far exceeds the present domestic demand. To provide markets for the surplus products there are only two possible outlets: the export trade, and a larger consumption at home. With the economic and financial rehabilitation of Europe will come increased competition by European manufacturers for the export trade, a competition which it will be still harder for American manufacturers, with their existing high wage scales, successfully to meet.

While industry and trade are concerned with material things it would be a mistake to ignore the factor of sentiment as affecting industrial and commercial fundamentals. That undefinable thing, popular apprehension of coming adverse changes, operates to check buying when the anticipations are unfavorable. It is the thought of possible untoward conditions that prompts curtailment of

purchases at retail, and runs up the line to the jobber, wholesale dealer, and manufacturer. There may not be the slightest actual reason why the volume of consumption should decline, but if the multitude of consumers think that there is a reason, the result is an immediate decrease of effective demand.

That the prosperity of the American people depends upon conditions in the great agricultural industry has been so often repeated during the past few years that it has become one of those truisms which everybody acknowledges, but to which nobody pays any attention. It is, however, the starting point of all intelligent discussion of industrial probabilities, and affords the only sound basis for drawing inferences as to future consumptive demand. Viewed from this standpoint there is no reason for the discouraging forecasts made in some quarters of a marked recession in buying by the farmers. While wheat prices are low, the prices of most other farm crops afford the producer a fair return, and in many rural regions the farmers are recovering from the depression from which they have suffered for several years. An indication of improved conditions in agriculture is found in the reports of sales by the great mail-order houses. With greater buying power on the part of most of the farmers there is every reason for believing that, while there may be no boom period in the near future, there will be at least re-established a normal demand for all kinds of manufactures.

MUNICIPAL concerts, if plans laid by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music mean anything, must be at the beginning of a fresh period of development in the United States. For it transpired at the sessions of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce, lately held in New York, that a campaign is contemplated for the expansion of the small and casual institution known as the town band into something of large and constant artistic influence. Or, to view the matter in a more responsible light, an effort is to be made for the elevation of tax-supported musical activities, typified by the summer night concert on the village green and in the city park, to a level of expression that will not only please local pride, but that will perchance even command world-wide respect.

By way of argument in behalf of the enterprise, it is said that the bureau director and his associates will use information furnished by the consular branch of the State Department concerning municipal music in Europe and South America—reports of proceedings do not reveal where else—and that they will show mayors and other governing officials where records of high achievement have been made, and will indicate how methods which have prospered in Helsingfors, say, or Milan, may be available also in Minneapolis or Atlanta.

If the bureau project itself is interesting, so are some of its implications. Take, for example, the conflicting theories which the state—to employ the word in its abstract force—holds as to music. On the one hand, the men who guide federal affairs treat opera representations as a private luxury and lay upon them, accordingly, a 10 per cent ticket impost. On the other hand, those who order town and city doings look upon band concerts as a public necessity, and provide for the expense of them by appropriation. And altogether, the state undoubtedly profits more from the citizens on music's account, than the citizens profit from the state. At the same time, one way of paying the piper will perhaps do as well as another. We want, most of all, to know whether his piping is worth the money. We want to know whether politics and the fine arts work together, or at odds, in the building of the new bandstand on the green, and in the appointment of the bandmaster and in the selection of the cornetist, the clarinetist, and the man at the drum. In that regard, truly, the bureau campaign can, and in that regard it very likely will, accomplish something extraordinary for the advancement of music.

Editorial Notes

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that, according to the Los Angeles Times, less than 1 per cent of all the live stock in California and less than 5-100 of 1 per cent of the State's total area have been affected by the widely advertised foot-and-mouth disease, the propaganda set in motion there has been eminently successful in spreading the reports of its alleged devastating nature far and wide. In The Times of London, for instance, the following letter was recently published:

In case it is not well known, I think it will interest the public to read the following extract from a letter of a young kinman of mine from the State of California, in which he says: "We are having a terrible time with the hoof-and-mouth disease in this State; at every county line one has to dip one's car and feet, also wash your hands, in disinfectant. Many of the places are quarantined altogether, and no one is to go from districts that have it at present."

It is to be hoped that those responsible for this "advertising" are satisfied with their results.

WHILE the name of Sir Robert Ho Tung may not strike the ear so familiarly as the names of some other prominent men of today, he is, notwithstanding, a man of no little importance and one who, as a leading Chinese resident of the British colony of Hong Kong, has contributed much toward the prosperity of the colony and the general welfare of his country. In view of the outrages and disorders which have been so sorry a spectacle in China for a dozen years or so, he has recently urged that the best way to bring about a reconciliation between the different factions in China would be to call a round-table conference of the leaders. This end he has taken certain steps, with some measure of success, to achieve. On all sides the vision is becoming clearer that the way to get rid of discord is not to add more discord to it, but to "overcome evil with good."

The Silver Party Bloc of 1896

PARTIES at no time in the political history of the United States has the influence of any faction or bloc within the dominant parties wielded a greater influence than in the year 1896, and the months immediately preceding the holding of the national conventions in that year. The champions of free silver, who were contending for the establishment of a bimetallic currency standard, were active in the councils of both the national parties. But it so happened that the Democrats, near the end of President Cleveland's second Administration, found themselves in great need of a popular issue. Congress had not pleased the country by the adoption of the Wilson tariff law. It had not improved industrial or financial conditions by the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the act of 1890. It has been claimed, and perhaps justifiably, that a majority of both houses of Congress during the Administration of President Cleveland ending in March, 1897, was in favor of the free coinage of silver. At any rate, it was not difficult for the champions of silver to elect a majority of the delegates to the Democratic convention which met in July, 1896, in Chicago. It was almost a foregone conclusion that the Democrats would adopt a platform demanding the fixing of a bimetallic currency standard, and that they would nominate Richard Bland of Missouri, the leader of the free silver forces. That platform program was carried out, but William Jennings Bryan was the nominee for the Presidency in the place of Mr. Bland.

This was the situation facing the Republican convention, which met in St. Louis in June. The nomination of William McKinley was practically assured before the convention was organized. Thomas B. Reed of Maine was his most conspicuous opponent. Mr. McKinley was the champion of a protective tariff, and the Republicans believed conditions were ripe to assure the election of anyone on such a platform. They refused to be influenced or coerced by the powerful free silver bloc which had succeeded in obtaining instructed delegations from a few of the western and middle western states. It was at first believed that the platform would remain silent regarding the silver issue, appealing, instead, upon straight protective tariff pronouncement. But sagacious and determined party leaders, even in advance of the meeting of the resolutions committee, decided to meet the issue squarely by declaring their party's adherence to a gold standard.

As was expected, this was accepted by the silver Republicans as a direct and gratuitous affront. Perhaps they might have endured in silence a failure to indorse their demand for a bimetallic currency. But this is doubtful. They were sincere and conscientious, individually and collectively convinced of the economic righteousness of their cause. It was a tense hour in the great amphitheater when the resolutions, which it was a foregone conclusion would be adopted as the platform of the party, were read.

It was an impassioned and persuasive speech which Senator Teller delivered in support of a motion for the adoption of his substitute. He could not have failed to realize that its defeat had been decreed by powers more influential than himself and the handful of delegates whom he controlled. Those who heard him realized that he could not accept defeat passively. There remained no alternative. So he took the only course which seemed to present itself in the crisis. When, at the close of his speech, a motion made to lay the substitute resolution on the table was carried by a vote of 818½ ayes to 105 noes, and when, by a separate vote, the currency plank reported by the majority of the committee was adopted by an overwhelming vote, the formal protest of the silver party wing or bloc was read from the floor by Senator Frank Cannon of Utah. Then, in silent protest, thirty-four delegates to the convention, including four United States Senators and two Representatives in the lower house of Congress, headed by the picturesque Senator Teller, arose and marched out of the convention hall.

Senator Teller, the minority spokesman, had been a Republican for many years, and those who listened to him in that tense hour paid him respectful attention. It was apparent that it was not fully realized, though warning of the bolt of the silver wing had been given, that there could be an actual break. But the little band of willful deserters were determined. Perhaps Senator Teller, better than some of his followers, realized that nothing he might say would turn the convention from the course it had chosen. He was plainly deeply moved—at times almost pathetically so—as he figuratively bade good-by to the party which had honored him and which he had honored.

One does not expect flights of oratory at such a time. There was no attempt at persuasive eloquence. But his simplest words touched the heartstrings of those who listened. He declared his belief that the adoption of the gold plank would "mean ultimate disaster and distress to my countrymen." He meant nothing less than this. And yet one does not need to travel far in Senator Teller's beloved State of Colorado, or elsewhere in the west, to realize that his dismal prophecy was unfounded.

Those who supported Senator Teller and who left the convention hall and the party along with him were Senators Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Frank Cannon of Utah, and Lee Mantle of Montana, Representatives Hartman of Montana, John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Clarence Allen of Utah, and others whose names are not now so readily recalled. They were a determined but defeated company of political protestants. As they arose at an agreed signal to begin their exit they seemed to one who regarded them sympathetically like martyrs who were willing to go to the stake rather than desert a cause they believed to be just. Tears were in the eyes of some. Men not given to emotion seemed hardly able to conceal the actual sorrow they felt. And yet, in spite of this, the band played, the delegates and spectators arose en masse. Some, perhaps seeking to confuse and shame the deserters, shouted derisive good-bys. Then the little procession lost itself in the great crowds. Perhaps the scene lacked a real dramatic touch, but it lacked nothing in stern pathos.

And just as the individuals who made up the straggling line of marchers were lost in the unsympathetic crowds, so they, as leaders of the several cliques, virtually obliterated themselves as politicians of influence and power. Senator Teller, it is true, was subsequently elected to the Senate on an independent ticket. Of the others, with the exception of John F. Shafroth, who was afterward returned to Congress repeatedly, and who later became Governor of Colorado, being elected as a Democrat, little was afterward heard in political circles. Representative Hartman was re-elected to Congress in 1897 as a silver Republican, with the aid of the Democrats and Populists. Dubois, Pettigrew, Frank Cannon, Mantle, and the lesser lights associated with them, never reached the shore of the political sea into which they plunged.

F. L. P.